THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

ON THE 1st instant a meeting of the subscribers to the Ramgopal Ghose Memorial was held, the Hon'ble the Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C.S.I. presiding. On the motion of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, seconded by Babu Nobin Chunder Bose, it was resolved that in modification of previous resolutions the bust, which has arrived, be placed at the Town Hall, and the picture be hung in the hall of the British Indian Association.

ON THE SAME DAY a meeting of the subscribers to the Kaviraj Romanath Memorial was held, the Hon'ble the Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. S. I. in the chair. The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal reported that the subscriptions realized amounted to Rs. 3,607 and that a further sum of Rs. 350 was expected to be realized. Babu Nobin Chunder Bose submitted a statement of the debts of the deceased amounting to about Rs. 4257, which he with the aid of some friends had settled with the creditors for about half that sum. It was moved that Babu Nobin Chunder Bose be authorized to pay off the debts as settled, and that the surplus be applied to the purchase of a small landed property for the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased. Babus Nobin Chunder Bose and Odhub Chunder Mullick were authorized to give effect to this resolution.

IT HAS been decided, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to dismantle sixteen out of the 63 spans of the Alexandra Bridge on the Punjab Northern State Railway, and to use the girders thus freed on the bridges now being built further up the line. As these spans are quite unnecessary, this is no doubt an economical proceeding: but it would, I fear, somewhat better had the discovery been made before they had been constructed. A saving of 25 per cent. in the construction of the Alexandra Bridge would represent a considerable item.

IT IS stated that the Government of India has recently passed a resolution, requesting that instructions may be issued to district officers to take every opportunity of warning Englishmen and others against going in amongst standing crops for sporting purposes, unless they first obtain the permission of the owners to do so. This resolution has been passed in consequence of a recent case in which two natives received serious gunshot wounds, in an altercation arising from an Englishman crossing a field on which were standing crops.

MADRAS CONGRATULATES herself on the cheap construction of the new University Senate House, built by Mr. Chisholm, as compared with the cost of the corresponding building in the sister Presidency. The Bombay building, it is understood, is 104 feet long and 44 feet broad, or 4,576 superficial feet and it cost Rs. 3,80,000; while the Madras building which is 16,550 superficial feet, and should therefore at the same rate have cost 14 lakhs of rupees, cost considerably under three lakhs. The details of charges and the character of the two buildings are worth enquiring into The *Pioneer* says that Madras cares more for quantity than quality. We are not quite sure of that. The question was whether the Bombay building was done by private contract or by the P. W. D.

A TIDE-PREDICTING machine has been constructed for the Government of India by Messrs. Lege and Co., of London. Sir William Thomson, F. R. S., who has examined the machine believes that its use for Indian ports will in the course of a few years, earn more than its cost in saving expenditure on the formation otherwise of tide tables and in the value of the greater completeness of the information which it will give.

THE TIMES' "own correspondent" in India has written a second letter on Anglo-Indian morality, in which he waxes generous to the grass-widow. He writes:

> As for the poor, much-libelled grass-widow, her ways may seem too free-and-easy and unconventional to people unfamiliar with the conditions and exigencies of Indian life. But the freedom is inevitable. With so many wives compelled to live for months apart from their husbands, they must either submit to an amount of discomfort, helplessness and irksome solitude which would be very unfair to expect of them, or they must depend more upon and see more of the society of their male friends than Mrs. Grundy permits in England, simply because there it is not necessary. But nevertheless, it is quite a mistake to suppose that because the Indian grass-widow cannot be expected to carry out the English code, she has not, therefore, a code, equally strict in essentials of her own. Her freedom is limited by laws, well understood if unwritten, which she cannot violate without forfeiting her social position; and here, again, the smallness of Anglo-Indian society enables it to see for itself that these laws are obeyed just as, on the other hand, where she does offend, this same smallness makes the offence far more sensational and important than it would be at home. A black sheep is more noticed where the flock is small, and gives its fellows a worse name than where the flock is big.

TUESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.

THE NEWS of the Kabul Massacre as might be expected sent a thrill of horror into the heart of English society equalled only by the feeling roused by the first intelligence of the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857. The London Correspondent of the *Times of India* writes:

> I happened to be in a watering-place where only a single copy of the *Observer* of Sunday was to be seen, and all day there was a crowd of listeners in the hotel parlour as the news was read aloud, and as every man had secretly resolved to rise early on the morrow to secure a *Times* at the railway station, the natural result was the presence of half the visiting population when the newspaper train was due, and the sale of the few copies of the leading journal at quite fancy prices.

THE MELANCHOLY intelligence was thus communicated to Lady Cavagnari:

> The intelligence of the attack on the British Embassy was communicated in the course of Sunday afternoon to Lady Cavagnari, who had arrived at the watering-place of North Berwick as the guest of Mr. Nicholson of Edinburgh. It came in the form of a message from the Viceroy, through the India Office, and it apprised the lady of the death of her husband in the following words:—"It is with unspeakable sorrow that I convey to you the intelligence of the death of your noble husband, who has perished in heroically defending the British Embassy at Cabul against fearful numbers. Words cannot express the depth of my sympathy with your bereavement, nor my grief for the loss of my beloved friend, of my sense of the irreparable calamity sustained by his country. Every English heart in India feels for you." The same day Her Majesty sent from Balmoral a gracious message to Lady Cavagnari, expressing deep sympathy with her in the sad bereavement she had been called upon to endure. On Monday the Secretary of State received by telegraph from Balmoral Her Majesty's commands to proceed to Parson's Green (whither Lady Cavagnari had returned) and deliver a second message of condolence from Her Majesty to the "widow of the gallant soldier whose untimely fall the Queen and her subjects most deeply deplore."

THE TIMES of INDIA'S correspondent thus summarizes Continental opinion on the Kabul massacre;

> The *St. Petersburg Gazette* says that "the massacre of the English mission in Cabul obliterates the scientific frontier and necessitates the occupation of the whole of Afghanistan by British troops; but this is incompatible with England's assurance to the St. Petersburg cabinet, with whom there must be an understanding regarding England's measures of satisfaction, an understanding which may finally put an end to the independence of Afghanistan. The impossibility of England's predominating by peaceful means affords an opportunity for a direct function of English and Russian dominions in Central Asia by *dividing Afghanistan between the two Powers*, thus destroying by mutual arrangement the present intermediate zone the cause of continual trouble between the two countries." The *Nord* of Brussels, which has, as you know, the advantage of being inspired from Russian official sources, attributes the revolt to the deep-rooted antipathy which the Afghans have always felt and shown to the installation of English Residents in their country and while it regards it as certain that a new campaign must follow likely to be as long and as arduous as the last, it believes English public opinion will neither sanction the destruction of Cabul and evacuation of the country nor annexation of the whole of Afghanistan. The *Golos* says that "all the money expended on the Afghan expedition is thrown away. The Treaty of Gundamak is torn to shreds, and the conquest of Afghanistan becomes as fatal a necessity as the routing of Cetewayo's army after the disaster of Isandula. The conduct of Yakoob Khan during the 3rd September does not prove that the attack on the Embassy was made against his will or without his cognisance.

> Almost all the leading Viennese papers comment on the revolt with sympathy for the British and admiration of the undaunted courage and patriotism of the victims of the massacre; and it is taken for granted that the real causes of the outbreak are the intrigues which Russia has fomented in Afghanistan in order to support her designs in Central Asia. The *Deutche Zeitung* is of this opinion, and it argues that the only way the domination of Afghanistan is the way indicated by Lord Beaconsfield in "Tancred," viz., by Persia and the Arabians—that is through Syria and Mesopotamia. This Vienna journal hopes that the novelist's plan of ruling Afghanistan will be put in execution and a firm road laid down extending from the Mediterranean to India—a task which would be facilitated by the English possession of Cyprus and the British influence in Asia Minor. The *Tagblatt* admits the difficulty of detecting Russian intrigue but thinks it certain that Russia resents the influence of England in Afghanistan, and the rivalry of the two nations in Asia is likely to lead to sanguinary complications. The *Tricie Presse* is of opinion that the incorporation of Afghanistan with the British Asian Empire is the only means of tranquillising the country.

> In Berlin the newspapers treat the question with that tone of superior and pitying patronage which is the mode since Germany found itself an empire. The *Norddeutsche Allgemaine Zeitung* reminds Great Britain that her position in this matter is rendered very difficult by the existing arrangements between England and Russia which absolutely forbid annexation. This is a reflection which does not occur to the *Borsen Courier*, which thinks it certain that the result of the revolt will be the advance of the frontiers of British Asia up to the Russian territory as far as Merv, and the approach will thus be hastened by the conflict between Russia and England in Central Asia which cannot long be avoided. The *Berliner Tageblatt* admits the probability of the revolt being engineered by Russia as a retort for the snub administered to Kauffman by the Ameer at the bidding of the Indian Government. The *Cologne Gazette* blames Yakoob for having neglected, either from ignorance of popular feeling or carelessness, to take precautions for the safety of the English mission.

> A tremendous sensation was caused in Paris by the news, and the journals have been devoting much space and intelligence in an attempt to discuss the problem now before the Indian Government; and, speaking generally, the criticisms, while perfectly cordial and friendly to this country, are unfavorable and even severe in regard to the present Indian Government policy. The *Republique Francaise* advises the English Government that the best course to take is to keep within the clauses of the Gundamuk Treaty after the culprits have been punished. The *National* traces the whole trouble to the victory of the Tories at the last general election, because it was that party which refused to see an ample field in Asia for both English and Muscovite energy. The *Temps* admits that the new English policy has been condemned by events. The Duke of Wellington on hearing of English victories in Afghanistan reserved his congratulations for the evacuation, and the late Lord Derby said that embarrassments would commence with triumph over the enemy. The *Debats* says that this is a disagreeable lesson for believers in Lord Lyttons policy and for the optimism lately paraded by Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues." The goal sought by the English Premier has not been attained and if the scientific frontiers are materially occupied the moral frontiers of English influence have sensibly receded.

SOON after the arrival of the news of the Kabul disaster Sir Stafford addressed a public meeting at Topsham, in which he thus alluded to the massacre:

> It is impossible that England can fully appreciate the very serious loss which we have sustained by the death of one so eminent so worthy of our gratitude as that distinguished man, Sir Louis Cavagnari. (Cheers.) We cannot but deeply feel that loss, but it is premature to at present say anything more about it. We know not what the circumstances were. So far as we can judge it appears to have been an unpremeditated outbreak on the part of a certain number of mutinous regiments. So far as we can judge the Ameer has been entirely true to, and the last message represents him as imploring our assistance. Of one thing we may be quite sure—that assistance will not be withheld. (Cheers.) We may be sure that Englishmen will be prompt to go to succour those who have fallen on their behalf and those who are holding out in consequence of attacks directed against them, and we do not doubt that our gallant troops are far on the way to the city of Cabul, and that we shall soon hear of their having restored peace to that place. (Cheers.) But we cannot as I said undertake to speak as to the circumstances which have occured, and I am sure that you will all feel, and England will feel, that it is but right that for the moment we should abstain from mere conjecture or mere hasty judgment of any one. (Hear, hear.)

MR. GRANT DUFF in an address to his constituents of Elgin thus singled out Lord Salisbury as the author of the Affghan blunder:

> The Marquis of Salisbury was the only member of the Ministry who could be said to have any knowledge of foreign affairs, and it had always happened that when he had expressed any strong opinion upon foreign matters destiny had instantly shown that its view was different. His lordship was just clever enough to be ingeniously wrong. On Lord Salisbury, as the author of the Afghan policy, rested the responsibility of what had taken place in Afghanistan; his obstinate wicked folly had been the death warrant of those who had been massacred. Any one who knew the names and antecedents of the members of the Cabinet must have expected them to make a mess of foreign affairs, and that natural expectation had not been disappointed.

MR. RATHBONE M.P., speaking at Liverpool, said:

> The Ministry's blundering, sensational, restless foreign policy had aggravated the distress and added to the expenditure of the country at a time when the expenditure should be reduced. The Afghan policy pursued in spite of warnings from the wisest Indian statesmen was only part of the consistent policy of Lord Beaconsfield. Those who now ruled England, thinking themselves wiser than Lord Ellenborough, Lord Mayo, Lord Lawrence and the Duke of Wellington proclaimed at Mansion-House banquets a "scientific frontier," which might end in the annexation and conquest of one of the most troublesome, expensive and profitless countries in the world.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER.

BY A CURIOUS OVERSIGHT we forgot to notice last week that the Royal Humane Society have awarded a silver medal, accompanied by a note of thanks, to Babu Kristo Chandra Chackravarti, for his gallantry in having plunged into the Ganges at the risk of his life, and saved a native woman from drowning. The reader might remember the particulars of this gallant act of Babu Kristo Chunder, which we gave in these columns some months ago.

IN AMERICA a Spelling Reform Association has been formed, already a beginning has been made, and many books, periodicals, and newspapers it is said are conforming to the new rules proposed by the Association. They are five in number: "Omit a from the digraph ea when pronounced as e short, as in head, health &c.; omit silent e after a short vowel, as in have, give, &c.; write f for ph in such

words as alphabet phantom, &c. ; when a word ends with a double letter omit the last, as in shall, cliff, egg, &c. ; change ed final to t when it has the sound of t, as in lashed, impressed, &c." The American Philological Association has also sent forth as a beginning a list of eleven words in which an amended spelling is strongly recommended, and this list is already coming much into use. It is as follows : Ar, catalog, definit, gard, giv, hav, infinit, liv, tho, thru, wisht. All English-speaking and English-writing nations of the world have an interest in this movement.

AN UNDER-GROUND lake has recently been discovered at Tlemcen, in Algeria. A light introduced by some workmen revealed a lofty ceiling, hung thick with stalactites, and supported by stalagmites of enormous size. The lake is about a mile wide.

EUROPEAN influence, in many ways, is making itself felt in Japan. There are now 44 American and 83 British firms doing business in that Empire. Of these 90 are in Yokohama, the capital, and 37 in other large cities.

WE TAKE the following from the *Lucknow Witness* :

Captain Carey's truly Cristian letter breathing so much confidence in God, which we printed last week and which has been given in various journals receives a high compliment from the *Pioneer*. It is there called " nauseous," disgusting to all " people of nice feeling," full of " impious self-esteem" and " impudent assumption. Of course to a paper of the low moral tone and irreligious temper of the *Pioneer* how could such a letter be anything else than incomprehensible and detestable. It is a high compliment to anybody or anything to have unhandsome epithets flung at him or it by a journal of this stamp. Its praise is the only thing to be dreaded. He must have fallen low indeed who gets down far enough for that.

The *Pi* maketh no reply :

THERE IS A SUPPRESSION OF VICE SOCIETY in New York, which is committing quite a raid upon abominations of all kinds under the guidance of a most heroic man, Mr. Anthony Comstock. We are told that last year it succeeded in closing an abominable establishment for abortion, and in arresting a man in Rochester from whose premises were carried 100,000 obscene books and over 1,000,000 circulars, requiring six trucks for their removal. These books had cost $1,000 to print and were retailed at fifty cents each, making a prospective profit to the dealer of $49,000. Besides these, capture was made of other obscene matter, medicines for criminal purposes, and lists of over 300,000 names and addresses for circulars, mainly taken from catalogues of seminaries and boarding schools. The Calcutta Society has gone to sleep.

THURSDAY, 9TH OCTOBER.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW has the following :

" What can have come over the sedate philological Dr. Buhler ? What has *he* got to do with the obsolecent shoe question ? The pedal appendages have been exclusively coveted by crude Assistant Collectors and Magistrates—only occasionally by some budding pedagogue—but now to our astonishment we are told that Dr. Buhler has revived the perverse example of requiring native school boys to approach his philologic presence barefooted. Can this be a sort of public penance of native children venturing into the temple of Minerva, whose high priest is the great German Doctor ? The Doctor seems to have strangely changed since his trip to Europe and since a certain " important event" in his personal history."

ORDERS have been re-issued in Poona prohibiting the inhabitants from stirring out of their houses after 9 P. M. Some anti-native journals attribute this movement to a fear of " sedition." The *Indu Prokash* conclusively shews that " these orders are due to the prevalence of robberies, of which there have lately been many both in the city and in the camp and they have been revived more as preventives than as threats or as dark forebodings of something to come."

THE SAME journal seems to think that there can be no true equality between the European and Indian members of the Civil Service unless the latter complete their education in England, and that they should therefore be compelled to pass the probation there. If it is to be accepted as an axiom that unless an Indian completes his education in England, he cannot expect to assert his intellectual equality with an Englishman, then farewell to all hopes of national advancement ! May we venture to ask a question of our contemporary ? We believe he knows Mr. Ranade. Is that gentleman less competent and less fitted to be on a footing of equality with an English rival because he did not complete his education in England ? If the completion of an Indian's education in England be held a *sine qua non* for his intellectual and political equality with an Englishman, then the Indian Colleges and Universities should be knocked on the head. Perhaps next time it will be urged that there can be no true equality between the two without an equality in religion.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE ! Messrs. Siemens and Halske are exhibiting at Berlin a curious novelty. It is an electric Railway capable of carrying twenty passengers. It works on the principle that a steam-engine moves a dynamo-electric machine, and the current thus generated is transmitted to another machine which moves the train. The velocity of this Railway is about seven miles per hour.

THE PIONEER says that all the civilians of 1861 are being asked to decide whether they will elect the new scale of appointments or the old. This privilege of election is confined to men of 1861 : to all others the new scheme applies in its entirety.

THE JEYPORE GAZETTE says that His Highness the Maharaja spent a few days at Ujin. Before the arrival of the Maharaja, the Kotewal of the city had issued a proclamation to the effect, that whoever should lodge any complaint before the Sircar against himself or the *Subha* would incur their greatest displeasure, and would be severely punished. This, however, having come to the notice of the Maharaja, His Highness ordered him to be imprisoned, and caused a box to be placed in the bazar, and announced by beat of drum that whoever has any complaint to prefer may put his petition in the box, and it is said that within a short time hundreds of petitions were put in.

THE CARTOON in the last number of the *Charivari* is well conceived. Notwithstanding a few clumsy hits at the poor Bengali, the number is readable enough.

NEWS comes from Persia that a report has been received from Astrabad of the arrival of General Terqukasoff with seven fresh battalions from the Caucasus at Chikishlar. A report has also been received that a landship had occurred over one of the Russian Camps, resulting in the loss of 600 lives ; the number given being doubtless from Turkoman sources. It is rumoured too that the Russian forces beyond Karikale have met with further severe reverses, but this report has not yet been confirmed.—*Press Commissioner.*

FRIDAY, 10TH OCTOBER.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW thus notices the quarrel between the Government and the *Statesman* : " If the Government manifested in all matters as much tenderness for its dignity as it displays over a little adverse or humorous criticism, it is very probable that such criticism would be much less frequently indulged in. The whole affair can scarcely be regarded as other than contemptible, but for its mirthful phase would be nauseating." Quite so.

THE SAME JOURNAL has the following :

Mr. Dinonath Dalvi is a distinguished Graduate of Elphinstone College. His academic career seems to have been highly successful. His Mathematical talents are of a high order. His solutions of intricate problems and his contributions on his favourite subject have evoked admiration. He is very highly spoken of by Sir Alexander Grant, Professor Candy and others. He was once specially appointed to assist a Mathematics Professor in teaching his advanced pupils. He was made a Senior Fellow before he had emerged from his juniority. He has twice been offered the Mathematics Chair in the Ahmedabad College, which he declined. Mr. Dalvi is at present vegetating as sub-judge in some obscure corner ; and no educational authority of the present day seems to have taken notice of Mr. Dinonath Dalvi, M.A., L.L.B., the Elphinstonian of rare mathematical talents and the pride of his College dons. Such is fame ! We have thought over the ' case' and feel constrained to speak the thought that is in us. We think and say that Mr. Dinonath Dalvi, the eminent Maratha Mathematician, would be much more profitably employed in coaching the shrewd and exacting pupils of Poona College in Conic Sections than he is now in weighing the merits of Queen *versus* Pandia Buddhia" or in passing sentence on Dhonduba Sakaram for having breakfasted on his mother-in-law's nose." What says His Excellency the Governor ?

But did Mr. Dinonath Dalvi "complete his education in England ?" If not, he is not worth a dam !

THE ABOVE PAPER says, good Portland cement costs in England 6 to 7 shillings a barrel. The same quality cannot be purchased in Bombay under Rs. 9 per barrel, while the best brands which will bear a larger admixture of sand in being prepared for mortar fetch Rs. 12 per barrel. The difference between English and Bombay prices is made up of freight and exchange, principally the former, as five to six barrels of cement weigh one ton. On the other hand the materials of which cement is made, *viz.* chunam khankar and clay, are in Bombay less than one half the cost of similar materials in England. Is there no enterprising capitalist in Bombay willing to start the manufacture ? The same remarks apply to Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING PROCLAMATION has been issued by Sir Frederic Roberts :

" Proclamation to the people of Cabul : Be it known to all that the British Army is advancing on Cabul to take possession of the city. If it be allowed to do so peacefully, well and good ; if not, the city will be seized by force. Therefore all well-disposed persons who have taken no part in the dastardly murder of the British Embassy or in the plunder of the Residency are warned that if they are unable to prevent resistance being offered to the entrance of the British army and to the authority of his Highness the Amir, they should make immediate arrangements for their own safety, either by coming into the British Camp or by such other measures as may seem fit to them. And as the British Government does not make war on women and children, warning is given that all women and children should be removed from the city beyond the reach of harm. The British Government desires to treat all classes with justice, and to respect their religion, feelings, and customs, while exacting full retribution from offenders. Every effort will therefore be made to prevent the innocent suffering with the guilty. But it is necessary that the utmost precaution should be taken against useless opposition. Therefore, after the receipt of this Proclamation, all persons found armed in or about Cabul will be treated as the enemies of the British Government ; and further it must be clearly understood that if the entry of the British force is resisted, I cannot hold myself responsible for any accidental mischief which may be done to persons and property even of well-disposed people who may have neglected this warning. Signed, &c., F. Roberts."

WE HEARTILY congratulate Babu Bhudev Mookerjea, C. I. E. on his permanent promotion to the first grade of the Bengal Educational Service. This gentleman did not " complete his education in England," and yet strange to say he successfully maintains an intellectual equality with his European rivals in the service !

SATURDAY, 11TH OCTOBER.

WE ARE glad to notice the revival of the *Howrah Hitakari*. We are told that it is due to the exertions of some public-spirited gentlemen of Howrah.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of an Association at Agarparah, the object of which is the furtherance of local improvement. We hope the projectors will persevere.

THE PIONEER has the following : " All kinds of rumours are current about increased taxation. The Government wants money, and money it must have. Anglo-Indians need not, however, anticipate any measure so terrible as a summary reduction of official salaries—such as is ramoured in some circles. But some authorities say there will probably be a pretty smart income-tax on professional men." Is it intended to exempt the officials ?

THE experiment of employing educated natives in the Geological Survey of India having proved successful, the Secretary of State has, it is stated suggested that, when the state of the finances shall admit of such a measure, it may possibly be found feasible to establish lectures, and a system of examinations at some of the Indian Universities, which would have the effect of aiding and encouraging any marked aptitude for geological investigations. The subject is now under consideration by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University. There are now only two natives in the Geological Survey, Hurdial Sing and another, both of them Sikhs. They are graduates of the Calcutta University, and have passed the apprenticeship very creditably.

THERE WAS a dastardly attack made by a sailor upon the person of Mr. Anderson Souttar, Southern Division Magistrate, by throwing an open knife upon him, which happily did not strike him. The man has been committed to the sessions.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Chunder Nath Bose, M. A., has been appointed Librarian of the Bengal Library under the Government of Bengal in succession to Mr. Lawler deceased. A better selection could not have been made.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Statistical Abstract relating to British India from 1868-69 to 1877-78. (Parliamentary Blue-Book.) 2. Report on Indian Wheat by Mr. Forbes Watson, (Parliamentary Blue-Book.) 3. Report on the administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Penal Settlements of Port Blair and the Nicobars. 4. Report on the administration of the Police of the N. W. P. and Oudh for 1878. 5. Indian Telegraph Guide, Parts I and II for October 1879. 6. *Calcutta Review* for October 1879. 7. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co's Literary Circular for September 1879. 8. First Annual Report of the Baneapookur Hitakareenee Sobha or Charitable Society for 1283 B. E. 9. A comparative Hindi Grammar in Bengali. By Rishikesh Shastri.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, October 6th.—The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that the India Office has requested the Admiralty (query, to station) a sufficient protective force at Rangoon.

8th.—The Boards of Trade returns of exports for last month show a decided improvement. The *Times* publishes a memorandum by Doctor Birdwood, replying, by permission of Lord Cranbrook, to the attack of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on Doctor Birdwood's handbook of the Indian Department at the Paris Exhibition.

9th.—Sir Stafford Northcote, in a speech at Dublin, said the massacre of the British Embassy in Kabul necessitated adherence to the present British policy that England alone should dominate in the foreign affairs of Afghanistan. He denied that our finances were embarrassed, and said the revenue largely exceeded the actual expenditure. He deprecated the present agitation in Ireland.

9th.—An engagement has taken place between the Chilian and Peruvian squadrons, resulting in the capture of the Huascar.

10th.—Orders have been issued for the despatch of reinforcements to Ireland. One Regiment of Cavalry and two Battalions of Infantry have already left England.

Vienna, October 8th.—The Hungarian Legislature was opened to-day by the Emperor, who in his speech said that the foreign Relations of the Austro-Hungarian Empire were friendly.

8th.—Baron Haymerle has been appointed Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

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INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, to-morrow Evening at 7 P. M.

Subject: Applications of Ohm's Law.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT XIX.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE—CAUSES OF INCREASE.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN'S Army Commission will doubtless fully go into the causes of the increase of military expenditure. For ready reference we give a statement exhibiting the items of increase since 1862-63:

1862-63—

The grant of Colonel's allowance to Officers of the Local Army who attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel prior to the 1st January 1862, after ten years' service in that rank.

The sanction of a revised establishment for Horse, Light Field and Garrison Batteries of Royal Artillery.

The grant of revised and increased rates of Staff Pay for Adjutants of Horse, Field, and Garrison Brigades of Artillery.

The sanction of 1s. a day in addition to the ordinary pay of a Sergeant, to Orderly Room Clerks of Royal Artillary, with retrospective effect from the 1st. November 1861.

The grant of Rs. 4 per mensem to all European Corps in India for the Construction and Repair of Butts and Targets.

The grant of Mess Allowance at Rs. 20 per Company of British Infantry, whilst detached and keeping up separate messes.

The grant of increased rates of pay to Woordie Majors of the Bengal Cavalry, with retrospective effect from the 1st June 1861.

The sanction of an increased establishment for the Hezara Mountain Train Battery.

The extension to the Madras Presidency of the rales for Troop and Company Command drawn in Bengal and the discontinuance of the establishments of Artificers maintained in Corps of Native Cavalry and Infantry in the Madras Presidency.

The grant of Rs. 60 a month, instead of Rs. 30 to 2nd Captains of Artillery attached to Light Field Batteries in Madras in accordance with the practice in Bengal with retrospective effect from 21st January 1859.

The organization of a Heavy Battery of Artillery at Secunderabed in place of the Siege Train at that Station.

The organization of a Heavy Battery of Artillery at Mhow.

1863-64—

The grant of Good Conduct Pay at earlier periods than before, to Native Soldiers.

The sanction of a revised scale of Staff Salaries for European Commissioned Officers serving with Native Regiments under the new organization.

The seconding of all Officers of Artillery and Engineers who had joind the Staff Corps also those holding permanent appointments in Departments.

The grant of increased rates of pay to Native Commissioned Officers of Infantry.

The appointment of a Trained Band Master as an additional Staff Serjeant to all Regiments in India.

The sanction of increased rates of Mess Allowance viz from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 a month, to all Native Regiments on the new organization also from Rs. 30 to 40 a month for all Batteries of Royal Artillery in India.

The introduction into India of the Home system of District and Artillery Station Commands.

The appointment of a Non-effective Pay Serjeant to each Garrison Battery of Royal Artillery in India.

The grant of Bounty Money to men volunteering to remain in dia on the departure of heir Regiments for England.

The grant of increased pay to Syces attached to Cavalry Regiments in Bengal.

1864-65—

The grant of increased rates of pay to Medical Officers.

The sanction of revised rates of pay for Quarter Masters of Royal Artillery and British Cavalry serving in India.

Increased rates of Family Allowance to the European and East Indian wives of British Soldiers

Revised scale of Staff Salaries for European and Commissioned Officers attached to the Governor-General's Body-guard and Lahore Light Horse.

Revised establishment and rates of Staff Pay for European Commissioned Officers attached to the Guide Corps, Cavalry and Infantry.

Revised scale of Staff salaries for the Commandant and 2nd in command of the Central India Horse, and the squadron Officers of the Erinpoora and Deolee Irregular Force.

The abolition of Half-batta rates of pay.

The appointment of an Officer and 2 serjeant Instructors of Gunery to each Brigade of Artillary in India.

The grant of increased rates of pay to Serjeant Majors of European Infantry.

The conversion of Rattray's Seikhs into an Infantry Regiment of the Line.

The grant of increased rates of Hutting Money to the Native Army.

The formation of the Governor's Body-guard in Bombay.

The grant of increased pay to Native Commissioned Officers.

1865-66—

The re-organization of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

A revised and increased Establishment for Heavy Batteries of Artillery.

The re-organization of the Madras Native Army.

The appointment of Second Doing-Duty Officers to Native Regiments.

The appointment of Trained Armourer Serjeants to all European Regiments in India.

The appointment of a Moonshee to each Regiment of British Cavalry and Infantry in India.

The grant of Prizes for Good Swordsmanship to British Cavalry Regiments.

The grant of the allowances of Paid Doing-Duty Officers to Officers of Royal Artillery attached to Native Companies Artillery.

The grant of increased rates of pay to the men of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

The grant of increased pay to Veterinary Surgeons.

The addition of 200 Sepoys to each of the 42nd and 43rd Regiments, Native Infantry in Bengal.

The grant of Rs. 20 per mensem for grass pots &c. to Officers Commanding Troops of Native Cavalry in Madras with retrospective effect from 1st November 1865.

The sanction of a revised establishment for the Assam Mountain Battery of Artillery.

The grant of Cantonment Batta to Native Troops on Furlough.

The appointment of a Hospital Serjeant to the Head Quarters of a Garrison Brigade of Royal Artillery in India.

The grant of increased rates of pay to Riding Masters.

1867 68—

The formation of Skeleton Companies of Engineers with the Corps of Sappers and Miners, in the three Presidencies.

The grant of HeadMoney for extra charges of British troops held by Medical Officers.

The grant of an increase of 2*d*. a day to British Troops, and an additional 1*d*. on re-engagement for a second term of Service.

The sanction of a revised scale of Working Pay for the European Artificers of the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

The restoration of the old number of Colonel's allowances in the Royal (late Indian) Artillery Engineers.

The grant of Presidency House-Rent to the European Officers of the two Native Infantry Regiments at Alipore.

The grant of Presidency House-rent to the European Officers of the Governor's Body Guard, Madras.

The appointment of a Non-effective Hospital Serjeant to all Batteries of Royal Artillery in India.

1868-69—

The conversion of 1 Field, and 1 Garrison Battery in Bengal into Mountain Batteries.

The addition of 40 Privates to each of the 12 Punjab Native Infantry Regiments.

The grant to Military Officers in Civil Employ of the difference or excess of the Military Pay over their Civil Consolidated Salaries.

The grant of increased pay to Pay Masters of British Regiments.

The sanction of a revised Establishment with increased rates of pay for Medical Subordinates.

The sanction of a revised Pay and Account Establishment for the Royal Artillery.

The saction of a revised scale of Working Pay for Native troops in the three Presidencies.

The sanction of a revised Establishment for the Hazara and Peshawur Mountain Batteries.

The grant of increased rates of pay to the Deolee and Erinpoorah Force.

The formation of the Aden Troop of Native Cavalry in Bombay.

1869-70—

The grant of command allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem for all Batteries of Native Artillery in India.

The grant of Increased rates of pay to Doolee Bearers attached to the Punjab Regiments.

The assimilation to the Bengal scale of the staff allowance drawn by Adjutants of European Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in Madras.

1870-71—

The grant of Good Conduct Pay at earlier periods to European Soldiers and the withdrawal of the additional pay on re-engagement.

The sanction of increased rates of pay to Hospital Serjeants.

The revision of the Bombay Corps of Sappers and Miners.

1871-72—

The introduction of a new system of education in Native Regiments in Bengal.

Revised establishments of Native Drivers for Mountain Batteries of European Artillery.

The sanction of a Native Establishment (2 Bheesties and one Puckallee) for each troop or company in Native Regiments where the messing system is maintained.

The grant of an annual allowance to British Corps for the maintenance of Libraries.

Revised rates of pay for Orderly Room Clerks of Head Quarters of Brigades of Royal Artillery.

The grant of Good Conduct Pay to Jemaders and Sirdars of Drivers of Heavy Batteries of Artillery.

The grant of extra Assam Batta to the Native Troops serving in that District (with effect from 1st April 1872.)

The grant of an allowance (Rs. 100 per mensem) for the supply of water to the Aden Troop of Native Cavalry.

1874 75.

Scheme of retiring allowances for Colonels.

Addition to pay of troops.

The list is long, but we do not believe it has ever been given in such a connected form as we have attempted above. If the Commission will enquire into the causes of the increase and consider how far they hold good at the present time, they may suggest modifications, which may result in a large saving.

KASHMIR.

THREE letters passionately urging the annexation of Kashmir on the ground of the misrule of the Maharaja, have recently appeared in the *Times*. The writer of the first letter is General McMurdo who, it will be remembered, commanded the Rawal Pindee Division a few years ago. The General says:

"When I visited the country in 1872, the degradation of the people was even then, absolute; villages half deserted and lands neglected verified the simile of the orange sucked to it rind. Vitality, where it was apparent, belonged to th Maharajah alone; all had to work for him—the listless me- and clear-eyed children, clustered before the village shawl loom, toiled out their spiritless lives for his gain; while those who possessed sufficient enterprise to make the attempt, escaped from the stricken valley. I have met these in considerable numbers issuing from the mountains in Hazara on their way to Cabul, where they hoped to pursue ith industry under better auspices, for already the demand for shawls from Kashmir had almost ceased owing to the Franko-Prussian War, but due also to the caprice of Western fashion."

The General holds that as England delivered the people of Kashmir into "hopeless, cruel bondage," it is to England that they look to their deliverance from the yoke. He thus concludes:

"In God's name, let us give the money back! Give him more; let him have a million in place of the £800,000 paid to us; and so let us purge out the stain upon our policy in this matter."

The second letter is from the pen of A MAJOR-GENERAL, who seeks to "awaken the people of England to a sense of the responsibility they have incurred." He writes:

"It has been to me and hundreds of others heart-rending to see the abject slavery of the people, and to be taunted daily with the fact that the British nation having sold them to the present rulers, has left them to their fate. How often in camp and in cantonments have I talked over the fate of the wretched Kashmiri with officers of both civil and military services, and wondered why the British Government allowed such a state of things, finding but one solution, the shame at what we have done making the very name of the place "stink in our nostrils."

The writer would apply the "bag-and baggage" policy to the Maharaja and compel him and his soldiers to leave the country. He would thus make amendment for the crime committed in "selling" the people of Kashmir to the present Maharaja's predecessor. A MAJOR-GENERAL thinks that justice, the honor of the nation, alike "demand that a commission should be appointed to inquire into the present administration of Kashmir and the wretched state of its people." Another writer, using the signature UBIQUE, says:

"I do not believe there is a country in the world of which the people are so great victims of oppression and misrule as this garden of the East. Its Government is currupt to the core. From the Rajah's Vizier, to whom the chief authority is deputed, to the tax-gatherer of the smallest village, all are amassing wealth by tyranny, oppression, and extortion. I had many conversations with some of the most intelligent of the population, from large merchants who spoke English fluently to the wretched coolie, and all complained of the bitter tyranny to which they were subjected."

The writer then asserts that the people "with one voice sigh for the English rule," and thus concludes:

"Talk of Turkish misrule! There exists in a country over which our supremacy is acknowledged a slavery as debased, a tyranny as cruel as that of Africa. It has hitherto been our policy to gloss over these facts, and we have allowed this Hindoo Rajah to do as he pleased, provided he remained subservient to our wishes. The true state of Kashmir needs only to be known to awaken in this country indignation against a policy the morality of which has been sacrificed to its expediency. Is it longer expedient?"

This is a terrible indictment against the Kashmir Durbar, and all Anglo-Indians on reading it, will at once assume that the charges have been brought home to the Maharaja and his officials, and will, on that assumption, demand the immediate annexation of the country. It is the old story of the mote and the beam. The genuine John Bull, in the fulness of his insular pride, firmly believes that the institutions and laws of his own country are the wisest and best that have as yet been devised by man; and that the introduction of those laws and institutions cannot fail to improve the condition of mankind in any part of the globe. In a word, he looks upon his own laws and institutions as the very emblems of infallibility, and is astonished at the stupidity of those who refuse to accept this doctrine as gospel. That Englishmen should under such circumstances cry down Native administration and be blind to the shortcomings of their own rule in India, is no more than what can be expected. Before examining into the alleged misrule of Kashmir, we will quote a few remarks on the so-called sale of the province by the British Government. What are the facts of the case? Sir Henry Hardinge required the Lahore Durbar, after the conclusion of the first Sikh war in 1846, to make good the expenses of the campaign computed at a crore and a half of rupees. The Durbar could not pay more than half a crore. Golab Sing, the Chief of Jummu, offered to pay the remaining crore of rupees, on condition of being constituted the independent monarch of Kashmir and Jummu. Sir Henry Hardinge accepted this

offer. Thereupon Golab Sing, as Marshman points out, "merely received an indefeasible title to that which was already in his possession and which we were not in a position to deprive him of." Well does the *Pioneer* remark that "it is a complete perversion of such a proceeding to talk of a people having been sold." The very notion that the English nation has incurred responsibility towards the people of Kashmir by "selling them" to the present Maharaja's father, is absurd. We are not now called upon to express an opinion as to the propriety of Sir Henry Hardinge's action in extorting a sum of money from Golab Sing, for confirming his title to what was already in his possession; but we have no hesitation in saying that the proceeding was certainly not more iniquitious than the acquisition of Sinde by General McMurdo's father-in-law, Sir Charles Napier. If the General is anxious to give back the money received from Golab Sing and thus purge out the stain upon British policy in the matter of Kashmir, why should he not recommend the restoration of Sinde, when Sir Charles Napier himself remarked:—"We have no right to seize Sinde, yet we shall do so, and a very advantageous, useful and humane piece of *rascality* it will be." Does not the conquest of Sinde without any justification whatever, we ask, stink in the nostrils of Englishmen? So much for the "sale" of the people of Kashmir to the predecessor of the present Maharaja. As for the alleged misrule of its Native Government, the indictment of the three writers who have addressed the *Times* is couched in such vague and general terms that it is impossible to reply to it. If specific charges of tyranny and oppression had been made, it would have been possible to meet them. The writers speak of "the abject slavery of the people." What do they mean by it we are unable to understand. Do they mean to say that the horrors of actual African slavery exist in Kashmir? or do they merely mean that the people are grievously oppressed by the official classes? We have explained above why a European looks upon Asiatic rule as the gravest misfortune which can befall mankind. When he finds that the land revenue is collected in kind—as is done in Kashmir and many other Native States—his hairs stand on end. He at once jumps to the conclusion that the system is barbarous and that its practical working *must* be a scourge to the people. He does not stop to consider that the collection of the revenue demand in kind is suited to oriental habits and modes of thought and that the adoption of a different system has hopelessly impoverished the agricultural classes in many parts of British India. Mr. James Caird, in his articles on India in the *Nineteenth Century*, shows that though the assessment in Native States is 50 per cent. higher than in British territory, the people in the former are not at the mercy of the money-lender and are not in the same condition as those in the latter. This apparently inexplicable state of things, as we have endeavoured to shew in another column, is due to the system of the collection of the land revenue in kind. Again, the Englishman sees that justice is administered in Asiatic countries in a rude and simple fashion. As he has been brought up not in the belief that substantial justice cannot be done unless the course of procedure is loaded with formalities and technical rules, he rushes to the conclusion that there is no such thing as administration of even-handed justice in Native States. He ignores or overlooks the fact that many of the laws which are in vogue in British India are little suited to the habits and wants of a people accustomed to prompt and simple justice; that every suit tried in the courts therein is merely a game of chess; and that equity is often smothered by legal processes and technicalities. It is difficult to make the average Briton understand that Oriental peoples are satisfied with much less complicated fiscal and judicial systems than European nations. That there is a large amount of official tyranny and oppression in Kashmir cannot be denied; but so there is in British India. Do the writers in the *Times* who so passionately speak of misrule in Kashmir know that almost all petty officials in British India can and do abuse their authority with impunity? Have they any idea of the grievous oppressions committed by the police and the subordinate revenue officers in British territory? Are they aware of the fact that slavery in a mild and modified shape—for forced labor is nothing short of that—flourishes luxuriantly under direct English rule in spite of a section of Penal Code making it a penal offence. If the writers should *now* come out to India and make a tour in the Punjab and the North Western Provinces, they will find that in the process of impressing carriage and labor for the Kabul expedition grievous oppression is being committed upon the people at the instigation, and with the connivance of high English officials. General McMurdo lays much stress upon the fact that people leave Kashmir and go to Kabul or come into British territory whenever they can do so. Does he know that people from British India, too, emigrate into the Native States? It has been officially acknowledged that considerable numbers of people in the north of Oudh have crossed the frontier and settled themselves in Nepal. It is all very easy to point out the short-comings of others; but we should not be blind to our own faults. The Native States, we readily concede, have much to learn from the English Government. But to say that the subjects of feudatory chiefs live in cruel bondage is preposterous. John Bull has yet to learn that in the case of Native States the Paramount Power ought not to insist on any thing beyond *general good government*.

"The only argument for annexing Kashmir, which rests on a solid foundation," as the *Pioneer* observes; "is that which represents the British Government as a great philanthropic agency bound to overturn bad States, and set up relatively good ones in all parts of the world where it is physically possible to accomplish the task." Before the Government of India is urged on to pose as a philanthropist and to undertake the subversion of ill-governed Native States, it should calmly and dispassionately look into the results of a quarter of a century's British rule in Satara, Jhansi and Oudh, all of which were unrighteously annexed by Lord Dalhousie on the pretext that higher morality cancelled the lower—that the good of the subject million out-weighed the wrong done to the native prince or state. As regards Satara, it is enough to say that it is one of the four districts to which Mr. Hope's wonderful Deccan Agriculturists Relief Bill, which seeks to rob Peter to pay Paul, is to be applied. It is only by adopting such a course of action that the English Government can hope to save the people of that district and three other districts from utter ruin. Jhansi is, if possible, in a worse state than Satara. While the adjoining Native States are fairly prosperous under barbarous and corrupt Asiatic rule, Jhansi has been almost ruined by a quarter of a century's "enlightened" European administration. And how has Oudh fared since its annexation? The Talukdars are irretrievably embarrassed and the mass of the people are sunk in abject and hopeless poverty. When Oudh was annexed, Lord Dalhousie declared in a philanthropic strain that the British Government did not wish to gain a single farthing by the measure; and yet two millions sterling are annually extorted from the people of the province for meeting the requirements of the Imperial Government. Having before them the results of a quarter of a century's British rule in Satara, Jhansi and Oudh, the British public should be careful in urging on the Government of India the extension of its philanthropic agency in Kashmir.

THE SALT TAX IN BENGAL.

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* contains a Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the administration of the Salt Department during 1878-79. That Resolution fully bears out our assertion that the Government of India has made a wanton sacrifice of revenue by lowering the salt duty in Bengal. The Resolution thus open: "The most important measure of the year, in connection with the administration of the department, was the reduction of the duty on salt in furtherance of the policy of equalizing the duty throughout India, which the Supreme Government had kept in view for many years. The rate of duty on imported salt, which had been fixed at Rs, 3-4 per maund in 1875 and reduced to Rs. 3-2 in December 1877, was further reduced to Rs. 2-14 by a notification issued on the 31st July 1878. Under another notification of the same date, the rates of duty on salt manufactured in Orissa were revised and reduced to the scale of Rs. 2-8 for the whole of the districts of Pooree and Cuttack, Rs. 2-10 for the portion of the Balasore district lying between Cuttack and the Kansbans River, and Rs. 2-12 for the rest of the district. The receipts of the past year show a decrease of Rs. 32,45,045 in the amount of duty realized on imported salt, due to the reduction of the duty, and of Rs.91,335 in the rents received from the bonding golas. On the other hand, there was an increase of Rs. 2,14,815 in the revenue from excise salt and of Rs. 7,660 in the miscellaneous receipts. The net decrease of revenue for the year was Rs.31,13,905. Strictly speaking the loss of revenue to the State owing to reduction of duty was Rs. 32, 45, 045." Now, who has profited by this loss to the State? Not the poor consumer. We have made careful enquiries on the subject and we are informed that the retail price is almost unvaried. Salt like many other commodities passes through several hands before it reaches the actual consumer. Firstly, there is the English importer, who imports salt from Liverpool or Cheshire; secondly, there is the wholesale dealer or mahajun, who purchases direct from the importer; thirdly, the intermediate vendor, who purchases from the wholesale dealer in sufficiently large quantities and sells to the retail dealer; fourthly the retail dealer or the mudi who sells to the actual consumer. Let us see how the reduction of the duty has affected the prices charged by the importer. We give below a statement of average prices for three years:

	Rs.	As
1877—*January.*		
Average price for top cargo per 100 maunds.....	48	8
Do. Do. for bottom cargo per Do.	42	12
1878—*January.*		
Average price for top cargo per 100 maunds.....	67	0
Do. Do. for bottom cargo per Do.	63	8
1879—*January.*		
Average. price for top cargo per 100 maunds.....	80	13
Do. Do. for bottom cargo per Do.	79	7

Now, the difference between the average price of bottom cargo in January 1877 and the same in the corresponding month of 1879 is Rs. 36-11 ans. per 100 maunds, and the reduction of 6 ans. duty gives Rs. 37-8 ans. per 100 maunds. So the practical result of the reduction of the duty has been the transfer of 32 lacs of rupees lost to the State from the public coffers to the pockets of the English importer. To the actual consumer the benefit of the reduction has been *nil*. In some cases rich consumers, who make purchases in large quantities, may gain an anna or two per maund, but the difference is so small that it is hardly worth reckoning. But the poorer classes, the masses, have not derived the slightest benefit by the measure. They purchase salt for a pice or two per diem, and they get the same quantity as before. And yet the reduction of the duty has been made in the name of the poor, for the sake of the masses, with the avowed object of cheapening a most necessary condiment of food for the millions of this country. It is to be regretted that the Government in the Resolution before us has not looked at this bearing of the question. It has not shewn to whom has this immense sum of money, nearly one-third of a million, which the State has lost by the reduction of the duty, gone? Has it remained in the pockets of the consumer or enriched some body else? As we have shewn above it has filled the pockets of the English importer only, who does not bear the burthen of Indian taxation. Was it for his sake that the duty was lowered? And yet it is said that India is governed solely with an eye to the interests of its poor children!

One argument in favour of reduction of duty was that it would stimulate consumption. But what has been the case in reality? The following statement gives the clearances for consumption during the last two years:

	1877-78. Quantity. Mds.	1877-78. Duty. Rs.	1878-79. Quantity. Mds.	1878-79. Duty. Rs.
Sales of imported salt from ship-board.	5459877	16959194	5749843	16015755
Sales of imported salt from bond ...	2651799	8278811	2242659	6159594
Sales of excise salt.	370686	1003065	464745	1222555
Total ...	8482362	2624:070	8457247	23397904

It will be observed that the total clearances of the past year were less than those of 1877-78 by 25,115 maunds. It is true, as the Lieutenant Governor remarks, that this small decrease makes no appreciable difference in the consumption of the two years. But this is clear that the decrease of the duty has not been followed by an increase in consumption.

Now, we ask again, why has this wanton sacrifice of revenue been made? We will be answered that the object has been to equalize the salt tax throughout the country. But has the Government been able to accomplish that object? We emphatically say—no! It has fixed a uniform duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund in the other provinces, but in Bengal it maintains a duty of Rs. 2-14. And why has it done so? Perhaps the Government thinks that Bengal is exceptionally situated. If it had followed its sentimental policy of equality of duty, it would have sacrificed a further sum of thirty-two lacs of rupees, which it was not in a position to surrender. Consequently it was obliged to put up with the inequality in Bengal, though it militated against its theory of equality. The Government evidently proceeded upon the principle, what could not be cured should be endured. Now, if it could swallow the inequality up to 6 ans., what was there which prevented it from doing the same with other 6 ans? If Bengal could be considered exceptionally situated for one-half the measure, why not for the whole measure? It would not materially affect the symmetry of the policy of equalizing the salt tax throughout India by maintaining in Bengal the old duty of Rs. 3-4 ans. per maund, instead of Rs. 2-14 per maund, when the standard duty throughout the country is Rs. 2-8. If the Government had done that, it would not have been under the necessity of imposing the hated License tax upon the people of Bengal. That tax we understand has not produced more than *seventeen* lacs of rupees in Bengal, whereas the Government has wantonly sacrificed nearly double this amount by the reduction of the salt duty. Consider the loss to the State, the expense, trouble, and odium it has incurred by imposing the License tax, the hardships and oppressions it has inflicted upon the poor people by letting loose upon them the harpies, who have sucked their life-blood in the name of revenue, and the ease and facility with which salt duty is collected, giving trouble to nobody, casting odium on none, and inflicting hardship and oppression upon none, and then say whether wisdom had not fled the Financial Department of the Government of India when it preferred the License tax to the Salt tax.

BARODA.

BARODA continues to prosper under the able administration of Raja Sir T. Madava Rao. The Minister's Administration Report for the twelve months ending on the 31st July 1878 is now before the public, and affords, as Mr. Melvill, the Governor-General's Agent observes, "new proof of the wisdom of his selection by the Government of India to administer the Baroda State." The year under review was an unfavorable one. "The rainfall," writes Mr. Melvill, "was from a half to one-third of that of an average year, and the rain did not fall till the beginning of September. The harvest was accordingly deficient, and the country having been denuded of its old stock of food-grains by export for the Deccan and Madras, prices rose enormously. The prices of bajri and jowar, the staple food of the people, rose more than 50 per cent, and in the latter half of the year those grains were selling at Baroda at 14 and 17 lbs. per Baroda rupee, and at higher prices in the interior at a distance from railways, for Guzerat had then to import grain from Bombay." But there was no famine in the Baroda territory; there was only scarcity. Although there was only scarcity and no famine in Baroda, the Native Government, owing to the badness of the season granted remissions to the extent of Rs. 2,31,556 out of a land revenue demand of Rs. 89,71,539; and there were outstanding balances amounting to Rs. 10,87,566, a considerable portion of which was eventually remitted. The policy followed in the Bombay Presidency in the matter of the realisation of the land revenue during the late famine should be contrasted with the course of action pursued in Baroda, which merely suffered from a scarcity. In 1877-78 the revenue demand of the nine famine-stricken districts in the Bombay Presidency amounted to a million and a half sterling; and the remissions sanctioned by the Government in the face of an admittedly severe distress came up to the magnificent sum of £25,581, *or almost the same amount as was granted in Baroda out of a total demand of considerably less than a million sterling and in a year of scarcity only.* The greater portion of the balances which remained outstanding in Baroda at the close of the year have probably been eventually remitted, whereas the demand of which the collection had been suspended in Bombay in 1877-78. was rigorously exacted in the following year. Yet our rulers wonder that the peasantry in British territory are hopelessly embarrassed, and ascribe their embarrassments to their improvidence and the blessings in the shape of undisturbed peace, security of tenure and right of property in the soil, which the benevolent British Government has conferred on them! We need hardly say that Sir Madava Rao organised adequate measures for the relief of distress in the Baroda territory. The ordinary public works afforded employment to a large number of people, and special relief works were ordered in various parts where the pressure of the distress was felt. In addition to this gratuitous relief was given in the shape of cooked food to such poor people as were "unable to work or earn subsistence." The ryots were informed that they would have grazing free for their cattle by sending them to the State forests in the Nowasari Division. The Sowkars were given to understand that if they made advances to the agriculturists during the year, when the latter had no security to offer, and if the debtors afterwards failed to repay the same in two or three prosperous years, the Sirkar would "recover the money for the Sowkar free of Court fees and under a summary process like that by which the Sirkar collects its other land tax." Well-to-do people were exhorted to be charitable and invited to co-operate with the benevolent exertions of the Sirkar. Owing to the arrival of the late rains the scarcity did not fortunately deepen into famine. As might be expected, the labouring classes suffered most, but their distress was greatly mitigated by public and private efforts.

Sir Madava Row rightly attributes his successful management of Baroda affairs to "the satisfactory character of His Highnes's Government with the British Residency." The Minister goes on to say:—"We experience every political justice and consideration at the hands of the Agent to the Governor-General. While he vigilantly watches over the progress of affairs and exercises salutary influence, he abstains from that course of interference which is enfeebling to a Native State and discouraging to its honorable aims and aspirations. The administration of this State is fraught with difficult and intricate questions which cannot be rightly solved without free and frank discussion. Such discussion it must be frankly acknowledged is tolerated by the Residency. An honest difference of opinion can always be expressed by the Native authorities in the conscientious performance of their duties to the State, without encountering the displeasure of the British representative and without forfeiting his general confidence and support. The consequence is that the Agent to the Governor-General obtains a view of both sides of a question, a condition no less essentially political than the municipal justice. The Agent to the Governor-General offers his advice in support of matters of internal administration in a manner, which as a rule, seeks to persuade rather than to coerce. The natural consequence is that his advice is all the more readily and freely applied for. *In this connexion I may express my conviction that if this method were more generally followed instead of one which implies that no advice can be asked by a Native State without at the same time implicitly surrendering its liberty of action British influence would in the long run contribute more to the amelioration of Native States and to the contentment of Native rulers.*" The sentence italicized by us, coming as it does, from the pen of the most eminent living Native statesman, should be carefully studied by the Foriegn Office and the European politicals subordinate to it. When the political Agent goes beyond his legitimate functions of watching and advising and takes to domineering and dictating as so many hot-headed and over-zealous officers do, the Chief becomes a mere nonentity and the internal administration of his state falls into irretrievable disorder. The philosophy of the Foreign Office has never dreamt of what many of its agents are in the habit of doing in Native States; and the worst of it is, that the British representative is sure to get the better of the feudatory Chief to whose court he is accredited in any controversy between them. At the same time it must be admitted that British rule has done incalculable good to the Native Chiefs. "It cannot be," observes Sir Madava Rao, "too strongly impressed on the Guikwar, and, indeed, on every Native Prince in general, that had it not been from perfect security conferred by British protection, the Native dynasties would have been not unfrequently displaced in consequence of mutual war or of popular disturbances. The Native States are reaping many other solid advantages from the union of their destinies with those of the paramount power. It is an immeasurable advantage to be in cordial contact with a higher civilization, including higher political wisdom and higher political virtues. We are now reaping the fruits of this contact more abundantly than ever before. Our ideal of good government has been greatly elevated. The sole aim of administration is no longer the concentration of wealth of the palace for purposes of selfish enjoyment and dissipation. That aim has at last been subordinated to that of promoting the happiness and prosperity of the subject community in general." It is of the utmost importance that both the Paramount Power and the feudatories should clearly realise their respective duties and responsibilities.

It is needless to say that every thing is going on well in Baroda under Sir Madava Rao's wise administration. The action of the civil and criminal courts during the year under report appears to have been satisfactory. Most of the superior courts are presided over by men trained in the English service. Mr. Melvill believes "that the administration of justice is absolutely fairly efficient, and, with reference to other Native States, very efficient." In 1877-78 the expenditure in the Public Works Department amounted to upwards of 6½ lakhs. Considerable municipal improvements have been made in the city of Baroda during the past three years; and Rs. 1,69,789 were spent on the conservancy of the city during the year under review. Education is making satisfactory progress. Four students from the Baroda City High School passed the matriculation of the Bombay University during the year, and the total sum paid by the State for public instruction was Rs. 1,01,994. Mr. Melvill thus speaks of the young Guikwar:—"It gives me much pleasure to be able to continue the good account of the young Guikwar's progress which I have given in previous years. He is developing into a promising young man, both physically and mentally, and he is, I thoroughly believe, untainted in his moral character up to the present time. He is addicted to manly exercises, and has advanced well in his studies. His pronunciation of English has greatly improved, and he now *converses* in that language." This account is very satisfactory and hopeful. We notice that important changes in the administration of the opium revenue of Baroda were introduced during the year under report. "These changes," as Sir Madava Rao explains, "relate both to the cultivation and manufacture of opium in Baroda territory, and to the retail sale of the drug for our internal consumption, and are auxiliary to the stringent measures lately adopted by the British Government to suppress contraband traffic in opium." The Minister makes the following significant observations on the adoption of these changes by the Baroda Durbar:—"I must, however, confess that the new arrangements with regard to the cultivation of opium in Baroda territory were agreed to by His Highnes's Government with considerable misgiving. We should fain have consented to less drastic

measures. As it is, however, we have, in deference to the wishes of the British Government adopted the scheme indicated above, though it cannot but be distasteful to our ryots and merchants." This is clear that the new opium arrangements have been accepted by the Baroda Government for the same reasons which induced the Native States in Rajputana and Central India to accede to the new salt arrangements. In both cases it was, of course, proved that the Native States concerned have nothing to gain by making considerable sacrifices in order that the revenues of the English Government from salt and opium may be increased.

THE DURGA PUJA HOLIDAYS.

WHAT we had suspected has come to pass. The message which was communicated to the press, intimating that there shall be no alteration in the Durga Puja holidays *this year,* naturally roused our suspicion, and in our last issue we asked why was this sore question kept open? The Government of India has, however, finally decided the question, as will be seen from the following letter of the Government of India in the Financial Department to the Government of Bengal:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Simla, the 4th October, 1879.

SIR—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3809, dated 12th September, 1879, upon the subject of the number of holidays to be allowed annually in Bengal on the occasion of the Durga and Lakhsmi Pujas.

2. From the history of this holidays recited in your letter, there appears to be a conflict of opinion upon this subject between Hindu society and the mercantile community, who have repeatedly represented the serious injury caused to the commercial interests of Calcutta by the more or less complete periodical interruption of business during so long a period as twelve consecutive days,

3. It seems to be universally admitted that not more than four close holidays are really required for the religious observances of orthodox Hindus in Bengal on the occasion of the Durga Puja. This conclusion is in accordance with that constantly arrived at on former occasions when the question has been discussed, and it is thus stated in your letter now under acknowledgment:—

"The curtailment of the holidays proposed by the majority of the committee will not interfere with any *bona fide* religious prejudices of the Hindu community. Any shortening of the vacation may prevent social ceremonies, visits home, and the enjoyment of the rest and recreation of a holida; but, when the question of opening the Custom House was discussed in 1874 to 1876, it was clearly decided that five days are all that are necessary for the purely religious observances of Hindus during the Durga and Lakhsmi Pujas; and this decision must be considered applicable to the Hindu clerks in all other offices."

The practice in other parts of India corresponds with this conclusion; and it is clear that no questions of a religious character are really involved.

4. The majority of the committee appointed by the Government of Bengal recommend—

"(1) that only the four days required for strictly religious purpose be close holidays;

"(2) that if the fourth religious day fall on Friday, the offices shall not re-open until the following Monday;

"( ) that the Public Debt Office, the Treasury, the Currency Office, the Money Order Office, the Stamp Office, and all the Pay Offices be closed on these four days only; but that, in other Government offices, the heads of departments should have discretion to give leave to their subordinates for the whole or any part of the twelve days provided the current work of their offices is carried on."

5. The Government of Bengal, however, comes to the conclusion that, on the whole—"the inconvenience and loss which the mercantile community suffer from the existing state of things, great and vexatious as they are, cannot be remedied without inflicting a still more serious hardship on a far more numerous, though less, influential portion of the community."

The Local Government, therefore does not recommend any alteration in the present holiday.

6. The Governor-General in Council cannot concur in this conclusion. The whole burden of proof lies upon those who allege that the interests of even a large majority of the community require the infliction of serious inconvenience and loss upon the minority. In the present case, it is admitted that the most orthodox Hindu does not absolutely require more than four holidays for the religious observances of the Durga Puja; the other eight days are really prized, because they give an opportunity for rest, refreshment, and family gatherings, the usefulness of which the Governor-General in Council is far from underestimating; but these objects can be sufficiently attained in Government offices by a free concession to ministerial officers of the periodical leave to which they are entitled by rule, and which they may properly be encouraged to take. The Government would not be justified, by such considerations, in continuing to impose upon the commerce of the port of Calcutta, restrictions and inconveniences which are believed by those interested to cause serious loss.

7. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, accepts the recommendations of the majority of the committee as quoted in the 4th paragraph of this letter, and, with effect from next year, the public holidays on the occasion of the Durga Puja should be regulated accordingly.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient Servant,
R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The above decision is another manifestation of imperialism, which now rules India. The question of the Durga Puja holidays has risen to the gravity and dignity of a national question, and the Government of India has simply crushed the national feeling by abolishing the long-standing national institution. We are only surprised that the Government of India has thought fit to override the Bengal people and the Bengal Government in a purely local matter. We hear now-a-days a great deal of decentralization of administration, of local freedom in local matters, of home rule in a broad sense. But does not the interference of the Government of India in this purely local matter shew that all this talk about local freedom in local matters is mere bombast, that the Government of India is ready to absorb the local Governments whenever it suits its purpose, that at the present day the net of imperialism covers the whole Indian continent? Could anything be more humiliating to the local Government, than the disallowance of its recommendation in a purely local matter, in which the feelings of the people were notoriously strong? It is observable that this is not the first time that the holiday question has been raised, but the Government of India had never before interfered with the decision of the Bengal Government on the subject. We will give a brief history of the question in order to shew that the Government of India had always respected the opinion of the local Government on this purely local question.

Although the holidays on account of Hindu festivals were varied from time to time no general revision took place till 1861. In that year the Bengal Chamber of Commerce made a representation to Government based upon the following resolution—"that the Committee be requested to communicate with the Government, pointing out the great inconvenience and loss resulting to the interests of those having mercantile relations with this port, owing to the frequent closing of the Custom House and other public offices on the occurrence of Hindu holidays, and to suggest that the list of those holidays be revised with the view of ascertaining whether they may not be considerably reduced without depriving the Hindu employes in such offices of those holidays which are actually required for the ceremonial observances of their religion." The Government accordingly appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. Harvey, Sub-Treasurer, Mr. W. S. Fitz William, a member of the Chamber, and the late Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore, "to report on the subject after such enquiry among all classes as they might think necessary." This Committee recommended the grant of thirty-two days including a general holiday of ten days at the time of Durga Puja as holidays to the Hindu servants of Government on account of Hindu festivals, and four days to the Mahomedan servants of Government on account of Mahomedan festivals, and the Government added four days as general holiday on account of Christian festivals. The principle, on which the new system was based, was this—"that the present system of advertising and closing Government public offices on the occasion of Hindu holidays be put an end to, and that on all Hindu and Mahomedan holidays and festivals included in and for the period stated in the list given above, the attendance of Hindu and Mahomedan employes be dispensed with, that the Government offices remain open, however, on those days for the conduct of public business, which will be conducted by the remaining portion of the establishment." The Chamber, however, immediately after complained to Government that the new system would not work practically. It stated:

"While the meeting accepted the revised number of Hindu holidays as being in accordance with the Chamber's application for as large a reduction as could consistently be made, objection was made by a large majority to the provision by which on all such holidays the several Government offices at the presidency shall remain open for the conduct of public business. The objection was made on the ground of the extreme inconvenience resulting from the modified system, which, by releasing from attendance all the Hindu employes who chose to avail of the right of absenting themselves, rendered it utterly impracticable to carry on ordinary business operations by the agency of the few Christian assistants whose attendance was compulsory.

"The practical effect of this change was experienced on the two holidays which followed shortly after the publication of the notification, and a very general dissatisfaction [expressed in consequence.

"It is therefore respectfully submitted that the new system has not been successful in this respect, and the Committee of the Chamber trust His Lordship in Council will be pleased to amend that portion of the Government order by directing that all public offices shall be closed on all recognized public holidays."

In reply, the Government of India stated that "the new system was adopted after a careful enquiry made in accordance with an application from the Chamber. Some temporary inconvenience may be expected at first from all changes, and His Excellency in Council trusts that the inconvenience in this case will be found to be but temporary. Should it, however, be found after a further trial that the inconvenience is such as to interfere with the interest of commerce, the subject, if brought to the notice of Government, can be considered." The Chamber, however, was not satisfied with the reply of Government, and again addressed it on the subject under date the 2nd October 1861. It remarked, "whatever may be the number of holidays, general or special, Christian or Hindu, it appears to the Committee essential that they should be observed as holidays for all classes; for, as they have already remarked, while natives employed in public and private offices have the privilege of absenting themselves on certain authorized days, and avail themselves of it, the endeavour to conduct ordinary business without the aid of ordinary establishments, must obviously be attended with inconvenience to commerce, and the experience of that inconvenience has led to the general desire (the expression of which I am now directed to repeat) to revert to the former practice of closing public offices on public holidays." Representations were also made to Government by other public bodies protesting against the system introduced in 1861. The Government of India, in supercession of all previous orders, directed "that the following days and no others, shall be observed as close holidays in all the public offices, except the Courts of law and the offices of Department of Public Works, for which special arrangements exist." The list comprised 27 days as holidays on account of Hindu and Christian festivals, including 12 days as Durga Puja vacation, being two days less than the number of days sanctioned in 1861. In their report for the half-year ending on the 30th April 1862, the Committee of the Chamber remarked—"There are, the Committee are aware, different opinions as to the number of holidays and as to the time when they should be given; the list now published, however, accords generally with the opinion of the majority of the members as recorded last year, when the sense of the Chamber was taken." It needs be observed here that the list of 1862 was accepted by all parties as a compromise. The Hindu holidays, including a general holiday of ten days on the occasion of Durga Puja were reduced from 32 days, recommended by the Holiday Committee in 1861, to 21 days in 1862. In 1867 two other holidays were, however, added on the application of the Hindu community supported by some of the leading European merchants of this city, though not by the Chamber in its corporate capacity. In 1875 the Chamber applied to the Bengal Government for the reduction of the Durga Puja vacation from 12 to 7 days as a "liberal allotment of time for the observance of the religious ceremonies and other purposes by the Hindus." The Chamber urged this request "on the ground of the growing traffic of this port and the extreme inconvenience occasioned to the trade and the shipping by the closing of the Custom House, and the compulsory cessation of work for so long a time as twelve days." The Bengal Government, after a full consideration of the representation of the Chamber, and also another from the Calcutta Trades Association, which went much further and advocated that "five days only should be allowed as close holidays during Durga Puja," submitted, for the favorable consideration of the Governor-General in Council, the proposal that "in future the Custom House at Calcutta shall remain closed during the Durga Puja on the five days only which are absolutely necessary for the religious observances of the Hindus, instead of for seven days, as sanctioned on the last occasion by your letter No. 3133, dated 4th September last." His Excellency the Governor-General in Council was pleased to

sanction this proposal. The Durga Puja vacation of twelve days for the general body of Government servants was not interfered with. It will be thus seen that the Government of India had all along allowed the opinion of the local Government on this purely local question to prevail. But in these days of imperialism the old traditions are not cared for.

The grounds on which the present decision of the Government of India is based are by no means consistent. It is not strictly correct to say that the social ceremonies following the Durga Puja have no religious basis, for the social ceremonies of the Hindus are more or less mixed up with religion, but the question is not new nor is this the first time that the view which the Government now takes has been pressed. The same view had been urged before, but the Government then took no notice of it. The Government of Bengal honestly said, "the inconvenience and loss which the mercantile community suffer from the existing state of things, great and vexatious as they are, cannot be remedied without inflicting a still more serious hardship on a far more numerous, though less influential portion of the community." Sir Steuart Bayley did not therefore recommend any alteration in the Durga Puja holidays. But the Governor General in Council does not concur in the opinion of the local Government, and says, "the whole burden of proof lies upon those who allege that the interests of even a large majority of the community require the infliction of serious inconvenience and loss upon the minority." But the majority did set forth their case in their recent memorial, which the Government of India does not even condescend to notice. The memorialists had shewn that the inconvenience to the minority was not serious, and we give the following extract from the memorial on the point:

> Your Memorialists could not but deeply regret that there should be no finality regarding the question of Hindu holidays. They had hoped that that question had been set at rest by the orders of Government passed in 1861, but the Government has since been moved more than once to consider the subject of the Durga Puja Vacation. In order to further the interests of commerce the Government in 1874 was pleased to order certain arrangements, but declined to reduce the vacation in consideration of the religious feelings and social customs of the Hindu community and the convenience of its employes of all classes.
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> The arrangements referred to were as stated above introduced in 1874, and Your Memorialists are not aware of any change since in the commercial operations of this city, which require a reduction of the Durga Puja Vacation. The Customs House is kept open during the vacation, except for five days of the Puja proper, and the jetties work without intermission; although the Banks are closed the exchange operations are not suspended and Your Memorialists believe the Banks receive cheques from purchasers of bills during the vacation. Thus remittance by telegram may be carried on, while as regards transactions in produce, which go on as usual during the vacation except for five days of the Puja, little inconvenience is practically felt in consequence of the closing of the Banks, for as a matter of fact the dealers seldom insist upon cash payment during the vacation.
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> Thus the inconvenience to commerce on account of the Durga Puja Vacation is not apparent, while the reduction of the holidays would be a grievous hardship to the Hindu community and to Government employes of all classes. The Durga Puja is the greatest national festival of the Hindus of Bengal; around it are clustered their deepest religious feelings and the most amiable and venerated social usages; it is an occasion not only for religious worship but also for family reunions and social gatherings and observances held in the highest esteem by the Hindu community. It affords a dearly prized opportunity to Hindu employes to revisit their homes from long distances after a prolonged absence, and the relaxation from work it brings is beneficial to all classes of public servants. It cannot be denied that the good health of the public servants is a matter of public importance, as it is attended with the highest and best economy, and in that view the Government has devised the schemes of furlough and privilege leave, by which periodical rest from labour is secured to its higher officers. But the vast body of men engaged in the public offices cannot obtain the benefit of furlough or privilege leave, and to them the Durga Puja Vacation, which is a religious and social necessity for the Hindus, is a decided boon, the withdrawal of which cannot but be felt by them as a serious hardship.

What could be more clear than this? But we repeat that the Government of India instead of noticing this memorial gratuitously remark that the majority have not proved their case. The Government of India also forget one important fact. The holidays in Bengal on account of Hindu festivals originally amounted to 32 days, but the smaller holidays were curtailed and the Durga Puja vacation was extended to 12 days on general grounds as a compromise. The basis on which the holidays were revised in 1862 is now entirely altered, and the Hindu holidays in Bengal are by a fiat of Sir John Strachey—the order is issued from the Financial Department—are reduced to 15 days. How are the other provinces treated in this matter? In Madras the number of holidays is 39 days of which 13 are general holidays, and the rest granted to particular sects for particular festivals. The largest vacation there is eight days from Christmas to New Year's Day, which is a general holiday. In Bombay the number of holidays is no less than 74 days, divided, however, among different sects; thus general holidays 4, holidays for Christians 11, for Hindus 11, for Mahomedans (Sunis) 13, for Shia Mahomedans 13, for Parsis 11, and for Kadims 11 days. In the North-Western Provinces the number of public holidays is 21 *plus* the days of solar and lunar eclipses which are not now allowed in Bengal. The longest vacation in the North-Western Provinces is the seven days during Christmas. It would be thus seen that, compared with the other provinces in Bengal proper the number of holidays is the lowest. It is true that in Madras and Bombay the general holidays are fewer, and that the other holidays are given only to the followers of particular sects. But this system had been tried in Bengal and was found to be impracticable and therefore abandoned.

The Government of India admits that exclusive of the four days of the Puja the other eight days are really prized, because "they give an opportunity for rest, refreshment, and family gatherings, the usefulness of which the Governor-General in Council is far from undervaluing; but these objects can be sufficiently attained in Government officers by a free concession to ministerial officers of the periodical leave to which they are entitled by rule, and which they may properly be encouraged to take." Is the Government of India really sincere in this matter? Is there not a rule of Government that no officer should be allowed privilege leave if an additional expense or inconvenience be entailed in consequence of his absence? How can the departmental heads disregard that rule and "encourage" ministerial officers to take leave during Durga Puja? And as all Hindu employes would seek leave on that occasion, if their prayer be granted, what would be the practical effect of keeping the offices open? Business would be at a stand-still. But the Government of India evidently does not mean what it says. As this order will not come into operation till this time next year, there is ample time for appeal to the Secretary of State and Parliament.

MR. JAMES CAIRD ON INDIA.

Mr. James Caird, the Home Member of the Famine Commission, has been contributing to the *Nineteenth Century* a series of articles on India. Three of these articles have already appeared, and they deal with the land and people of the Upper and Lower Provinces of Bengal. The writer justly remarks at the outset:—"To most Englishmen India is a vast unknown land, and it may be that the incidents which from day to day impressed an observer, who had every thing to learn, may convey in a familiar form, some idea of the country and people with which our national fortunes are now so closely connected." Mr. Caird, it should be remembered, is an acknowledged authority on matters agricultural; and what he says about the system of agriculture pursued in this country and the condition of its people, more than three-fourths of whom derive their means of subsistence from the land, is deserving of attentive consideration.

The first thing which struck Mr. Caird in the course of his journey from Bombay to Allahabad was the meanness of the villages indicating "great poverty." At Allahabad a Judge of the local High Court told him that the people are "not more litigious than those of London." The Judges' opinion on the money-lender is quoted by Mr. Caird:—"The Bunyia or Native banker he considers a most useful class, who do not charge higher rates of interest, on the doubtful security, they receive, than are common in London where bills of similar quality are renewed every three months, and charged five per cent. interest, and five per cent. commission." In another place Mr. Caird observes:—"The poverty of the cultivator makes him very dependent on the Native money-lender. *The first pressure that drives him to seek this aid is the prompt payment demanded of the* Government Assessment. It is fixed for a term of years, and *must be paid whether the season is good or bad. If the season is bad and the crop partially fails, he has no help, but in the Bunyia.* * * * * The present Assessment may be low, but in a bad year when there is no surplus, a man with no capital has nothing with which to pay it." The Italics are ours. We commend these remarks to the attentive consideration of Mr. Hope and the supporters of his Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Bill. It was at Cawnpore that Mr. Caird's enquiries as a member of the Famine Commission commenced. He thus speaks of the agriculture of this part of the country:—"The agriculture of the neighbourhood is good. The land is owned by zemindars, who cultivate part and let part to tenants. They grow carrots and potatoes for sale as garden crops, both of which are lightly manured and well watered by irrigation. Bajri is the principal food corn, and pulse is grown with it to ripen as a second crop. A patch of the castoroil plant is found on most farms, also wheat and barley, but no forage crop. The land is clean, friable, moved to a depth of eight inches below which the subsoil is permeable by air and moisture. * * * * On such land, with water, light and heat in abundance the crop might be doubled by an application of nitrate of soda, but of the respective values here of wheat and nitrate there would be little profit." Mr. Caird found the produce of wheat about Cawnpore about 16 bushels an acre, little more than half of an English crop. This is because the Indian cultivator cannot afford to manure his fields properly. The cattle were found to be "poor, half-starved little animals, fed on any thing they can pick up in the bare fields, on the cut stalks of the bajri, which is neatly chopped or cut, so that not a particle is wasted. Their dung is all made into sun-dried cakes for fuel, and this is the universal practice in all parts of India." The truth is, that as the ryot cannot afford to buy fire-wood, he must burn all the manurial substances at his command, thus depriving the land of its due." Mr. Caird inspected the Cawnpore experimental farm established by the provincial department of agriculture and commerce. Here he saw trials of "native and foreign ploughs, sugar-cane mills, water-lifts, fanners for cleaning corn, example of deep and shallow ploughing, forage plants under irrigation, varieties of fruit trees for distribution, the application of manures—the advantage of which to the neighbourhood cannot be doubted." We must not, however, forget what Lord Mayo said about model farms; that to teach the Indian cultivator what he already knows or to teach him what he has not the means of carrying out into practice, would not only be perfectly useless, but would involve a sheer waste of time, money and energy.

The ryot knows the value of deep ploughing and adequate manuring. But what is the poor fellow to do with his knowledge? He cannot afford to act up to it. From Cawnpore Mr. Caird proceeded to Agra. He found "many poor villages in this quarter, and the famine had been sore in the land," contrasting the past magnificence of the country as illustrated by the wonderful monuments of Akbar and Shah Jehan in and around Agra with the present great poverty of the agriculturists lodged in their mean mud huts, Mr. Caird expresses a hope "that the works of our modern civilization, roads, railways, telegraphs, irrigation, canals, and navigable waterways, with security of person and property, will gradually enable the people to rise into a more prosperous condition, and be hereafter a better monument of the beneficence of our rule." Mr. Caird visited a famine-stricken village near Secundrabad, and he gives the following melancholy account of the visit:—"On reaching the village where we had arranged a meeting, the people came out to see us and to lay their tales of misery before us. Their crops had failed, and they had no credit, and the native bunyias had no money to lend. The death-rate had increased, tenfold, and more were expected to die. * * * * *and so silent are these people in their distress that the settlement officer, who had been two months encamped on the land, had not observed any particular poverty, nor had become aware either that the people were in a state of famine, or dying of it.*" The Italics are ours. Mr. Caird does not perhaps, know that, at the instance of the Go-

vernment of India, Sir George Couper determined that there should be no famine in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, whatever the fact might be. It is well for the settlement officer in question that he had not become aware that the people of the village which Mr. Caird visited were dying of famine; for, if he had known it and brought it to the notice of his superiors, he would have most probably shared the fate of Messrs. McMinn and Wyer. While the crops had failed and the people were dying of hunger, the land revenue demand was rigorously exacted from them as if nothing particular had happened. So little do the European officers know the people that if you ask them, says Mr. Caird, "the condition of the people in any village or district, they can seldom tell you without making a special inquiry." Speaking of the Upper Doab which is irrigated by the Ganges Canal, he observes: "Whatever may be the cause, men of experience here see little improvement in the condition of the cultivators. The great expenditure in railways and canals has left them much as it found them. The towns are improving, sanitary arrangements having rendered them more healthy, but this is entirely the work of the English. There would seem to be no public advantage in impressing great Government works, which are not required for public purposes, too much in advance of the wants and capabilities of this people." We have always held views, on this subject, which we are glad to see confirmed by such an excellent authority as Mr. James Caird. The high pressure at which improvements have been hitherto carried on is one of the main causes of the present embarrassed condition of the Indian finances.

From the North-Western Provinces Mr. Caird proceeded to the Punjab. "The general system of this province," writes he, "is that of village holdings, the headmen collecting the government assessment and paying it in one sum to the native collector. Each man has his specified land, recorded in the books of the village accountant, but the people are represented through their headmen coming to government." In another place, Mr. Caird says: "The Government assessment is fixed for terms which in some cases run for twenty, some for thirty, years, the shorter terms being used on the lands most likely to be affected by the opening of markets consequent on railway extension. The Sikhs are a superior race, intelligent and outspoken. It seemed to me that they would readily follow a good example if some energetic European agriculturists were planted among them, farming this fine soil simply for profit, and using the means that capital and wider knowledge could command." We must with due deference to Mr. Caird, observe that if capital were placed at the command of the Indian cultivator, he would not need the example of the European agriculturist to induce him to introduce improvements in his system of farming. We entirely agree with Mr. Caird in thinking that there is no reason why the fertile plains of the Panjab "should not display the same smiling picture of comfort and well-directed industry which gladden the eyes of the traveller through the plains of Lombardy, where the owner and the cultivator participate in the cost of improvement, and share in the produce."But in order to achieve this result so devoutly to be wished for, it is absolutely necessary to make important alterations in the entire revenue system, both assessment and collection; and this the Government is not prepared to do. Mr. Caird has formed a very high opinion of the intelligence of the Panjabi cultivator. In walking through the fields in a simple village he was struck with the ingennity of the sower,and remarks that "the most perfect English drill could have done the work no better." At Delhi again Mr. Caird walked over the land of one of the cultivators who was busy in his market garden in the environs of the city. "The man," he remarks "was very intelligent, and appeared a wide-awake, industrious and careful fellow—a Rajput—but bare-legged and barefooted like others." He signiffcantly adds that "no Englishman or Scotchman of the same rank could be more clever and business-like in his explanation." Mr. Caird afterwards made a tour in Oudh. "When we annexed the country, writes he, "the Government dealt directly with the cultivators through the headmen of villages. This aroused the vigorous animosity of the Talookdars, and at the Mutiny many joined, probably encouraged the outbreak. The heads of the villages or petty Zemindars, whom we had intended to secure by our policy, left us at once and joined their former chiefs." The Government was thus placed in the unenviable position of a man, who is called a thief by the very person for whose benefit he has stolen and as a natural consequence, the ancient system, after the suppression of the Mutiny, was reverted to, and the Talookdars were replaced over their villages. Mr. Caird was struck with the richness of the soil of Oudh and the excellence of crops of all kinds. He found the small farmers "very industrious," and the land "well managed." Yet the people of Oudh are in deep and abject poverty—a fact which Mr. Caird does not account for. It has been a fashion with the average Anglo-Indian Official to say that the Indian cultivator is so conservative that he would not give up his old ways and adopt new crops. Mr. Caird quotes the opinion on this point given by Mr. Drummond, who "has been fifty years in India, is seventy-eight, and has thus a right to speak with the weight of great experience." Mr. Drummond told Mr. Caird that Native agriculturists "are quite ready to adopt new crops when proved to be remunerative, a remarkable instance of this being the rapid increase of the sugar crop, which has grown from a produce in this district [Shahabad] of 28,000 to 2,80,000 maunds in three years."

Three Native States were visited by Mr. Caird —Kapurthala in the Panjab and Alwar and Jeypore in Rajputana. Kapurthala is now under the management of a European Officer, the Chief being a minor. "The most obvious difference in the appearance between the Native States and British territory," according to Mr. Caird, "is the great prevalence of trees in the latter." In spite of the fact that the assessment in Native States is much higher than in British India for similar land, Mr. Caird found the people "exactly in the same condition." He accounts for this fact by the explanation that in the Native States "the people are never allowed to be sold up by the Buniya, neither their land nor working cattle." Mr. Caird, we are sorry to say, has here merely repeated what was put into his mouth, by Anglo-Indian officials, without making an independent enquiry into the matter. If he had investigated the subject closely, he would have found the true explanation of this apparently inexplicable fact. In the first place, the Government rent in Native States to quote his own words, "is paid in kind—a proportion of the produce." The cultivator has thus to pay nothing in a bad year when there are no crops on their land; and he loses nothing in paying to the *Sirkar* the portion of the produce which in British India passes into the hands of Buniya in the process of the conversion of grain into silver. In the second place, the people in the Native States are not required to pay so many imposts, direct and indirect, as in British India. The Oriental ruler has a traditional notion that the land revenue ought to suffice for the requirements of the State.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE CIVIL SERVICE CONTROVERSY.

WE are glad to observe that public opinion supports the position we have taken respecting the proposition that Indian candidates for admission into the Civil Service under the new Rules should be compelled to proceed to England for the completion of the probation there. We maintain that that proposition does not express the sense of the nation on the subject, and whether that sense is expressed by educated and thoughtful native gentlemen not committed to a party cry or is elicited by the interrogation of individual members of the community, unsophisticated by modern ideas, it affords us great pleasure to find that the consensus of opinion is on our side. We have much pleasure in reproducing the opinions of some of the representative journals, which have discussed the question. The *Benares Star*, which we take to be the exponent of native opinion in Northern India, writes as follows:

"A hot discussion is now going on as to whether or not it is desirable for the elected candidates for the New Civil service to spend their two years of probation in England. . . . . We believe that it is not a sound reasoning to urge that the elected candidates should be required as a necessity to spend their period of probation in England. We have first of all to see whether we have such men in our country, who are fitted by their education and character, to hold the posts, which have hitherto been sacredly reserved to Englishmen. That we have a large number of such men, admits of no question. We have natives sitting on the Bench of the High Courts. We have natives exercising the same jurisdictions with the English Civilians. While some of our subordinate Judges and Munsifs call forth admiration from the highest authorities. Yet, these men have not visited the English shores. Are they, therefore, not competent to fill the ranks of the civil service? The civil service has been opened, as we have said before, to all classes of the Indian people, without regard as to sect or creed. All classes have, therefore, a right to advance their claim to it. The area of operation of the proposed scheme will therefore, be quite narrowed by requiring the nominated candidates to complete their education in England. There is one particular phase in the new civil service scheme, which seems to escape the notice of those, who advocate the completion of the nominee's education in England. The age, up to which a native of India may be taken in for the civil service is 25 years. It is therefore, to be presumed that only such men will be nominated, as will have finished their University education in this country. These men do not require to be put into school again, in order to give a finish to their education. What they would require is that they should be well initiated into the details of the works, which they are expected to perform on the expiry of their period of probation. Under such circumstances we cannot allow, that a stay of two years in England should be made as a necessary qualification for the elected candidates of the new civil service.

We do not want such native civilians as can dance in a ball or handle his fork and spoon in a dinner party like an Englishmen. We want only such men, whose minds have been cultivated so far as they can understand the feelings of their countrymen and sympathize with them.

Native Opinion of Bombay says:

The "*Patriot*" and the "*Bengalee*" have, since the late meeting of the Indian Association with reference to the admission of natives into the covenanted Civil Service, come at logger-heads, the point of difference being whether the selected candidate for the service should be made to pass his time of probation in England or a journey to that country left to his option. This difference is the out-come of one of the resolutions passed at the above meeting. It is so couched that inferentially it imposes the necessity of a sojourn in that far land. As to the utility of the sojourn, if it be properly utilized there can be no two opinions. The real point at issue is whether the supposed good will be to the candidate by this journey at the age at which he is to be selected. Past experience tells us that a residence in England at such an age cannot produce such men as we want. We have great respect for those of our people who come out as civilians for their learning, usefulness, administrative ability and moral courage, but circumstanced as people in general are, they find that they cannot keep pace with some of them. And looking to some of our leading men in the three presidencies every one will admit that it is not a sojourn in England that has made them what they are. For our own part we think that the opinion expressed by the *Patriot* is sounder of the two.

The *Nobobivakar*, which has taken the place of the *Shomeprokash*, and which is edited by a Premchand Roychand student, remarks:

The *Bengali* and other papers say that the rule regarding appointment to the Civil Service by nomination ought to be at once cancelled. The *Hindoo Patriot* says the same thing, so on the primary point there is no difference of opinion between the two. There is no difference of opinion between the two as to the selection of candidates by a competitive examination to be held in England and India. The only difference noticeable is whether the two years of probation shall be passed by the successful candidates in India or England. It is the wish of the new-fangled editor that residence in England during the period of probation should be made compulsory, but the *Hindoo Patriot* maintains that it cannot be just to make admission into the civil service conditional upon passing the two years of probation in England. Such a view, it says, is opposed to the national feeling. Those who hold that our education cannot be completed without a visit to England are at liberty to go there on their hook, to which no body can have any objection. The *Patriot* takes a reasonable view of the question. We are for a competitive examination both in England and India, and residence in England during the two years of probation may be made optional. Those who after passing the examination may choose to stay in India shall be eligible to admission under the new rules and those who pass two years in England before passing the examination shall in all respects be placed on the footing of the English Civilians. Without some such rule there is no likelihood of Government being able to avoid the odium of partiality to English candidates, who have passed the competitive examination in England.

The *Sunday Mirror* goes further and is opposed to education of Indian youths in England without proper safeguards. It says:

No wonder that very few of those who have returned from England have been able to attract the esteem and admiration of their countrymen. Clad in their outlandish costume and carrying their affectation of English manners to a ridiculous extent, they repel and seldom attract those of their friends who would fain learn from them the bright side of civilized life. There is nothing of that high tone and general elevation of character which would wring admiration and respect. The bad that they had in them, while here, is rendered worse by their stay in a foreign country while the good that they have to show is not so good after all as to encourage others to send their sons to England. The reason is not far to seek. Young men who have lived from their birth under the roof of their parents find themselves suddenly freed from control when they inhale the free air of England. They place themselves immediately upon the footing of independent gentlemen, receive and return visits,

live, dance and flirt as any Englishman. We do not think that such a life can be at all favorable to moral growth. Boys of the same age in England are placed under the control of well-managed households or institutions, while the sweet and chastening influence of the English home bears upon their life in a manner not conceivable to the poor, exiled, forlorn Indian youth. The best friends of India in England have often shown their anxiety for the education of these youngsters. But the complaint with which they accompany this expression of their concern is to the effect that our young men are unwilling to place themselves under control. Two or three of the most eminent statesmen who had been to India were consulted on the subject. But they told the same tale. Under the circumstances it behoves our countrymen to ponder well the situation which the action of our young friends has forced upon them. We perfectly sympathise with those parents who enlightened themselves, would not object to England-going on principle and yet have a mortal fear that a stay in a foreign country might tend to corrupt the morals of their sons. Why should we, say they, send our sons to England, when we are convinced that we shall not get them back, that they will be anglicised and willingly exclude themselves from Native Society? Such is the general tenour of the objections urged on this head.

The *Provati*, a new Bengali paper, started we are told by some University graduates, says:

None of the England-returned native gentlemen can be so well conversant with the rights, feelings and sense of justice of natives and Englishmen as the editor of the *Bengalee*. It was after bitter experience gained on these points that he has in a great measure re-introduced himself among his countrymen. It may even be inferred that he considers those among the England-returned natives as victims of delusion who from contact with Englishmen have changed their views and opinions and live in the European style. Moreover, many defects of character and habits of England-returned natives occur to our notice. We see none of these returned natives re-enter their homes—unlike Babu Sorendranath none of them mix in native society. Like Indo-Portuguese and native Christians they live apart from society. Secondly we find that those whom the *Bengalee* has named made themselves men of note during their stay in their country before they visited Europe, none of them after their return rendered their country any service worth mention and for illustration we refer to Ram Mohun Roy, M. S. Datt and Keshubchunder Sen. From a consideration of existing facts and circumstances no body can venture to cherish the thought in his bosom that these England-returned natives by mixing with their countrymen will ever prove a source of strength to them and be as eyes to them and help them with their counsel and wisdom or bear a part in elevating them from their present degraded condition.

Under these circumstances it surpasses our understanding why the *Bengalee* is so eager to send his countrymen to England. It is not the case that we are opposed to visit to England. As the blind hold some persons in inordinate estimation, so it may be we attach greater honor to an English tour than the English visitors themselves. But for all that we cannot afford to lose self-respect. The person who has already divested himself of all national feelings, who considers us the most abject of men rotten from top to toe and under rapid decay, cannot receive our sympathy. We would ask the editor of the *Bengalee* to think patiently without allowing himself to be deafened by the applause of his admiring audience, whether all India does not entertain the same sentiments with regard to the England-returned natives as we have expressed them, and whether the major portion of our rising generation do not ridicule them in the same strain? If it be as we have said it is passing strange that by giving expression to his views he proclaimed himself as the champion and representative of his countrymen and consign the wise and experienced *Hindoo Patriot* to the depth of the earth.

The *Indian Christian Herald*, a Christian paper as its name implies, says:

Government has after much consideration made certain concessions which we should thankfully accept and act upon instead of going out of our way in dreaming away our time. To say that every candidate for the Civil Service must go to England and spend a definite number of years there, is what must be repugnant to the majority of our countrymen however ingeniously we might explain away the difficulty.

However desirable it may be in some rather exceptional cases, it would be a monstrous and highly objectionable thing if going to England, studying and remaining there were made a rule in every case. India wants virtues that have made Englishmen prominent in almost every department of science and art, but she does not as yet want men dressed in English habit, who may be in spirit very far removed from their English friends. India wants in her day of trial such men who will not betray her trust but will prove as genuine patriots as the world has at any time seen

We are bound to confess that going to England is not an unmixed good. With the exception of a few noble England going gentlemen, we think we are not drawing upon our imagination in saying that the majority of them have not at all come up to the expectations formed of them. They, in short, do not love their own country, its sacred language, its time-honored institutions. There is no fire of patriotism burning in their breasts. There is no aspiration to spend and be spent for the service of their country be it noble or ignoble. Can such men be a blessing to India? We trow not. Can their promotion to the most responsible posts under Government be desirable? We decidedly think not.

We have no desire to prolong the controversy and will not therefore make further remarks.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

FOR THE first time the Affghans gave a pitched battle to the English at Charasia about nine miles from Kabul. It was a hot contest, and the enemy it would seem were well prepared. But British skill, valour, and discipline carried the day. Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has conveyed her "warm satisfaction" at this grand success of British arms.

OUR GOVERNMENT has cut off its political relations with Burma. We give in another column the Press Commissioner's telegram on the subject. The dispute has arisen in connection with a boundary question. We had thought that the dispute had been settled by Lord Northbrook's Commission.

WE ARE requested to mention that a Special General Meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science will be held at the Association Rooms on Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at 5 A. M., for the distribution of prizes to students who have successfully passed the annual examination. The public are invited to attend.

CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction and heart-burning have been caused by the recent circular order of the High Court prohibiting Munsifs and Sub-Judges from availing themselves of the Dusserah vacation without the special permission of the Court. The result is that leave has been granted to some and not to others. In the meantime the Judges of the High Court are at their pleasure enjoying the holiday in England. This is even-handed justice!

THE LAST *Gazette of India* contains Syud Ahmed's Vaccination Bill. Its provisions have for the most part been taken from the Bengal Inoculation Act of 1865 and the Bombay Vaccination Act of 1877 with necessary modifications. The Bill will apply to military cantonments and to those municipalities to which the local Government may extend it. In order to secure the success of the proposed legislation, it has been provided that children may be vaccinated at their own residences, whilst the co-operation of Municipal Commissioners (most of whom usually are native gentlemen of respectability and local influence) required by the Bill is calculated to secure its popularity. We will take another opportunity to discuss this Bill.

THE DINAPORE case has entered upon a new stage. Mr. Cohen, one of the witnesses, has been committed by Mr. Toynbee for perjury. An application was made on his behalf to the High Court by Mr. Monmohun Ghose praying that the trial be held before the Sessions Judge, and not before the Joint-Magistrate, who was a subordinate of Mr. Toynbee. The morning papers thus report the order of the High Court:

Their Lordships, after a brief deliberation, unanimously came to the conclusion that the application should be granted. They further observed that considering the necessity and urgency of the case, they did not think that a rule should issue in order to give the other parties an opportunity to show cause, and considering the public excitement caused by the case, it was not desirable that Mr. Elphinstone, as a Subordinate of Mr. Toynbee, who directed the prosecution, should try this case, and the order was granted at once.

We hear that in the case against Mr. Gilbert Mr. Toynbee had examined only eight out of twenty-five witnesses. If this be a fact, then it is a fair ground for a retrial of the case.

In connection with this case it has been pointed out to us that Mr. Toynbee cannot justly be called a "boy Magistrate," as we had ventured to call him, when he is about thirty-eight years of age. True, but if a grown-up man uses the arguments and language of a school-boy in a grave judicial document, we think it would be most charitable to treat him as a "boy."

A LETTER of Nobel's Explosives Company Limited, Glasgow, has been placed in our hands, illustrative of the working of the Indian Arms Act. This Company had opened an agency in Bombay for the sale of Dynamite and other explosives, which it has been obliged to shut up owing to the Arms Act. We have not space for the letter of the manager, Mr. Cuthbert, but we will give some extracts from it. Mr. Cuthbert writes:

In the compas of a letter it is impossible for me to go into minute details to show how the Indian Arms Act presses upon our trade, but I shall simply give you one or two illustrations, and refer you to the Act itself, and the orders under it, for further information.

No Dynamite can be "imported" into India without a license, the fee for which is Rs. 10=16s. 8d., and the application must be written on paper also stamped with a Rs. 10 stamp=16s. 8d. As our consignments from this country are large, I don't object to the amount, but if, say one box of Dynamite, value £5, has to be imported into Kurrachee from Bombay, the tax of Rs. 20=33s. 4d., is a serious one. If the person at Kurrachee "imports" the box from Bombay without a license, he is liable to three years' imprisonment, or to a fine, or to both; and if he does it in such a way as to indicate that it should not be known to any public servant, the imprisonment may extend to seven years. A contractor at Kurrachee may have run short of Detonators (5,000 or 6,000 of which are the usual proportions sent with a ton of Dynamite), and he may require to import, say, 1,000 from Bombay, to use up his remaining Dynamite. The Detonators may cost him thirty shillings, but the application and license stamp cost him Rs. 20=33s. 4d.

Having obtained a license "to import" Dynamite, the Company's Bombay agent has next to get a license "to keep and sell" the explosive. The application for such license must be made on paper, bearing a stamp of Rs. 10=16s. 8d., and the fee payable on the granting of the license amounts to other Rs. 10=16s. 8d., or 33s. 4d. "To keep and sell" Dynamite without a license, renders the offender liable to three years' imprisonment, and if he "keeps or sells" Dynamite without a license, in such a manner as to indicate an intention that it should not be known to a public servant, or to any person employed on a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier, the imprisonment may extend to seven years. Having got a license "to keep and sell," the company's agent has then to put up in a conspicuous part of hisplace of business a board, having on it his name, and the words "Licensed to deal in Ammunition" printed in large letters in English, or in the vernacular. He requires also to have section 28 of the Indian Arms Act posted up in the vernacular of the district or in English, in some conspicuous part of his place of business. All books and accounts connected with his imports, stocks, and sales of Dynamite, must be at all times open to the inspection of the authorities.

He then describes the harassment to which the Company's agent is exposed and concludes with the following exclamation: "Can you suggest any way by which means may be taken to have this oppressive piece of legislation altered?" Parliament alone can afford the remedy sought for.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner).

Simla October, 7th.—Since the departure from Mandalay of Colonel Browne, towards the end of August, the reports received of the position of the British Officer left at the Residency have been growing less and less satisfactory. The behaviour of the Burmese Officials, amounting in some instances to studied discourtesy, the temper of the King and the Court-party, and the isolation to which the Residency were reduced by espionage, have combined to render impossible not only the continuance of the forms of diplomatic relations but even the transaction of the current routine business connected with British interests at the place. The circumstances added to the continuance within the palace of those barbarities against which Mr. Shaw formally protested and the gradual rise of the influence of the court party adverse to the British, have rendered the maintenance of a British representative at the Court not only useless but actually disadvantageous, The Government of India therefore resolved to direct Mr. St. Barbe to take an early opportunity of withdrawing the whole British establishment and escort. They accordingly embarked without molestation on board a Steamer at Mandalay on the evening of the 6th October. All is quiet at Mandalay. Due notice had been given to Bhamo and to British subjects at Mandalay.

9th.—General Roberts, from Charasiah, telegraphs through the Shutargardan thus: Charasiah, 6th October, 8 P.M.: Reconnoitring parties sent out on all the roads to Kabul at daybreak this morning reported that the enemy were advancing in great force from the direction of the city. The reconnoitring parties had to retire, and soon afterwards the high range of hills intervening between Charasiah and Kabul were crowded with troops and city people, while parties of Ghilzais appeared on the hills running along both flanks of the camp, and reports were received that the road to Zahidabad was threatened, along which General Macpherson was advancing with a large convey of stores and reserve ammunition. Warning was sent to General Macpherson, and some assistance in cavalry. It was absolutely necessary to carry the highest in front before evening. General Baker was entrusted with this very difficult duty, which he completed in the most admirable manner. He sent a party under Major White, of the 92nd Highlanders, consisting of a wing of that regiment, three guns 9-3 R. A. 100 of the 23rd Pioneers, and two squadrons 5th P. C. to advance by the right of the gorge. After an obstinate resistance, Major White succeeded in driving the enemy off the main hill, and, later in the day, captured twelve guns. Our loss was three Highlanders killed, six wounded, and a man of the 5th Panjab Cavalry killed and two wounded, and one of the 9th Lancers wounded. General Baker, with the 72nd Highlanders a wing of the 5th Gurkhas, 100 of the 5th P. N. I., and the remainder of the 23rd Pioneers with four guns No. 2 Mountain Battery, and two Gatlings, made a turning movement to the left and was soon hotly engaged. He reports that the advance of the troops was made to his entire satisfaction, height after height being carried in gallant style. Our loss was Captain Young of the 5th Panjab infantry, Doctor Duncan, 23rd, and Lieutenant Fergusson, 72nd wounded, and about seventy men killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown, but it must have been considerable. They fled in great confusion and lost two standards. We have strong pickets posted, as large numbers of Ghilzais are still in the neighbourhood; but I hope to-morrow to be able to march to within a short distance of Kabul. The Amir states that the Bala Hissar is no longer in possession of people he can trust. His family have moved to the city. The headmen of Chardeh, a suburb of Kabul, have asked if they may pay their respects to me, others

will probably follow their example ; and I am sanguine that the country will quiet down now that people see that opposition is useless. But at present there is very great excitement in the city and country, generally. I received the greatest assistance throughout the day from the army signalling, under the direction of Captain Stratton of the 22nd Regiment.

10th.—From Bosawul, the 9th Foot, Guides, four guns and part of the 24th N. I. and 10th Bengal Lancers were to advance on the 10th to Barikab, Supplies are coming in. The following is from Kandahar. The Maliks of Zamindawer have been to see Sir Donald Stewart. No mails from Kabul have arrived at Kandahar during the past week. The latest news from Herat is of the 27th September, on which date it was reported that all was well. Travellers state that Kandahar and Herat road between Washir and Khershki Nakhood is unsafe for small parties. The country is quiet at Kandahar. Supplies are coming in freely. A party of 500 men are said to be collected at Marga near Maraf for the purpose of giving trouble The report wants confirmation. General Hughe's brigade had halted fourteen miles in advance of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, the country beyond being devoid of supplies.

11th.—General Roberts telegraphs from outside Kabul on the eighth October. Hearing that troops from Kohistan were entrenching themselves on a high hill beyond the Bala Hissar and immediately overlooking Kabul City, General Roberts sent General Massy, with eight squadrons of Cavalry round by the north of the city to watch the roads leaving Bamian and Kohistan, and cut off their retreat. Simultaneously General Baker was sent to attack the enemy from the high hills above the Bala Hissar, By sunset General Massy had reached Aliabad on the Bamian road. He found the Sherpu cantonment deserted and in it seventy eight guns. At sunset General Baker was about to attack the enemy's position. General Macpherson rejoined General Roberts on the evening of the eighth with stores and reserve ammunition. Information having been received that the regiments from Ghazni were trying to join the force opposed to General Baker, General Macpherson was sent with a force to strengthen General Baker. It has been ascertained that large numbers of Ghilzais assembled to join the force opposed to us on the sixth but arrived too late. Some have returned to their homes. From the Thayetmo Mr. St. Barbe reports that he reached the frontier on the tenth. His departure from Mandalay took place as arranged, without opposition. A number of people have left Mandalay, and all the Flotilla steamers have come away accompanying Mr. St. Barbe by order of the Queen-Empress, the Viceroy has requested the Commander-in-Chief to convey to General Roberts and the troops engaged under his command the expression of Her Majesty's warm satisfaction, with their noble conduct in the very successful and important action at Charasiah, which the Viceroy lost no time in reporting to Her Majesty. The Queen-Empress desires to express to her gallant troops her sorrow for those of their comrades who fell in this action and in recent brilliant exploit at Shuturgardan, and the Viceroy is commanded to make known to the Commander-in-Chief Her Majesty's anxiety for further information as to the condition of the wounded.

11th.—From the Shuturgardan it is stated that the bearer of the last massage from General Roberts said that Mahomed Karim Khan and Golam Hyder Khan with the three Herat Regiments had shut themselves up in Bala Hissar and intended to die fighting. The Bala Hissar is said to have two large breaches in its walls.

12th—The number of guns captured on sixth was twenty not twelve as at first reported, making 98 guns in all already taken before Kabul.

MONEY MARKET.

(*October* 11, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	93	0 *a*	93	2
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	„	98	8 *a*	99	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	„	95	0 *a*	95	8
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4	p.		ct.	
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	„	100	0 *a*	100	4
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	„	100	0 *a*	100	4

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)..	Rs.	100	7 *a*	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs.	107	0 *a*	107	8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	„	107	8 *a*	108	0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ..	„	108	0 *a*	108	8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	„	108	8 *a*	109	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) ..	„	110	0 *a*	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) ..	„	110	8 *a*	111	8
6	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	„	102	0 *a*	102	4

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
B. C. Chakravarti, Allygarh	13	4	0
Sirdharee Lal, Bhaugalpore.....	6	8	0
K. Sheshadie Iyer Esq., Tumkoor.....	17	0	0
Secretary Reading Club, Sambhor.....	5	0	0
George Heatherly Esq., Ulwar.....	13	4	0
Babee Soshseevooshun Mookerjee, Ampta.....	7	10	0
„ Mothooranath Sanyal, Tura.....	6	8	0
„ Luckhynarain Dass, Cuttack.....	18	0	0
„ Dwarkanath Bagchee, Phasidewah.....	13	4	0
„ Mohinymohun Bose, Fureedpore.....	6	0	0
„ Kumedbundoo Bose, Noakhally.....	3	6	0
„ Gyanendracoomar Roy, Taki.....	6	10	0
„ Satourry Nundi, Lahore.....	13	4	0
„ Goneshprosad Singh, Cuttack.....	3	5	0
„ Monohurrylal Shome, Chinsurah.....	2	0	0
„ Dwarkanath Chakravarti, Balee.....	6	10	0
„ Guruchurn Bose, Berhampore.....	14	0	0
„ Kuldeepnarain, Durbhangah.....	5	0	0
„ Denobundoo Ker, Rampore Haut.....	6	10	0
„ Bepinbehary Mookerjee, Berhampore.....	5	0	0
„ Okhoycoomar Mookerjee, Ghazipur.....	20	0	0
„ Okhoycoomar Sen, Naraingunj.....	10	0	0
„ Banymadhob Roy, Banda.....	6	11	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*October* 1, 1879.

GENERAL—Mr. L. L. Jenkins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Pachumba division of the Hazareebagh district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Mr. L. D. Colledge, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 13-2, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 10th ultimo.

Baboo Chundy Churn Bose, Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Nizamut Land Survey in Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Moulvi Wahedullah is appointed to act as Special Deputy Collector for the purpose of surveying and registering the Nizamut lands in Moorshedebad, during the absence, on leave of Baboo Chundychurn Bose, or until further orders.

POLICE,—Baboo Mohendra Nath Hazra, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the District Police, Maldah, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. St. George Kaye, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is appointed to have charge of the District Police, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Mohendro Nath Hazra, or until further orders.

Mr. T. C. Orr, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sungoo Sub-divison, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for two months and ten days, under Section 13-2, Supplement F to the Cilvil Leave Code.

Mr. F. Wilcox, District Superintendent of Police, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Cilvil Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. M. F. Beamish, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serajgunge, Pubna, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. Wilcox, or until further orders.

Mr. G. A. Patten, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling, is posted to Serajgunge, in Pubna, *vice* Mr. M. F. Beamish.

MEDICAL—Assistant Surgeon Bhuggobutty Churn Mookerjee, in charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant Surgeon Neem ChandGupta, a Supernumerary at the Mayo Hospital, is appointed to have charge of ,the Charitable Dispensary at Mozufferpore, during the absence on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Bhoggobutty Churn Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Amarnath Das, a Supernumerary attached to the Campbell Medical School and Hospital, is allowed leave for one month, unde Section 10 Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant Surgeon Hari Narayn Banerjee is allowed leave for eighteen months, under Section 10, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders dated the 7th April 1879.

Assistant Surgeon Heera Lall Bose, in charge of the Palamow Dispensary, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 10 Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Assistant Surgeon Radha Ram Ghose, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to have medical charge of the Palamow Dispensary, Lohardugga, during the absence on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Heera Lall Bose, or until further order.

Mr. T. Lyons, Officiating Civil Medical Officer Noakholly, is allowed leave for 15 days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 8th July last.

Surgeon C. J. H. Warden, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bhagulpore, is appointed to be professor of Chemistry and Chemical Examiner, Medical College, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. C. H. Wood, resigned.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Baboo Gour Chunder Das, Moonsif of Ishragunge, Mymensing, is appointed to be an additional Moonsif in the district of Backergunge, and will be ordinarily stationed at Perozepore, in that district.

Baboo Revati Churn Banergee, B. L. Moonsif of Soodharam, Noakhally, is appointed to be a Moonsif in the district of Mymensing, and will be ordinarily stationed at Ishragunge, in that district.

Baboo Kurroonamoy Banergée, B, L, Moonsif of Palamow, Lohardugga, is appointed to be a Moonsif at Soodharam, in that district.

Baboo Umbica Churn Ghose, Moonsif of Diamond Harbour, 24-Pegunnahs, is appointed to be Moonsif in the district of Lohardugga, and will be ordinarily stationed at Palamow, in that district.

Baboo Radha Krishno Sen, B L, Moonsif of Raneegunge, Burdwan, is appointed to be a Moonsif in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, and will be ordinarily stationed at Diamond Harbour, in that district.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Ghose, Moonsif of Dinagepore, is appointed to be a Moonsif in the district of Burdwan, and will be ordinarily stationed at Ranegunge, in that district.

Baboo Gopee Nath Banerjee, B, L, Moonsif of Midnapore, is appointed to be a Moonsif in the district of Dinagepore, and will ordinarily be stationed at the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Gopee Nath Banerjee is vested, under Section 29 of the Bengal Civil Court's Act VI of 1871, with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court to the value of Rs. 50.

Advertisements.

BIRTH.

On Monday 6th October, at 2 A.M., at 36, Chandmari Road, Howrah, the wife of Babu Ishan Chunder Bose, of the Financial Department, of a daughter.

Notice.

Dr. Annada Charan Kastgir, at No. 6, Sankaritolah Calcutta.

Recent, or Acute Fevers, &c., and Surgical diseases, speedily cured.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday next, the 17th October, 1879, at 3 p.m.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

The Chairman to submit for confirmation :—

1. Proceedings of the Town Council held on the 13th, 20th and 27th September, 1879.
2. Proceedings of assessment appeal Committee, dated 2nd July and 23rd September 1879.
3. Proceedings of the Committee for inspection of jute screw and ware-houses, dated 19th September 1879.
4. Memo by the Health Officer submitting vital statistics for the months of July and August 1879.
5. The Administration Report for 1878.

R. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness, of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the car, Neuralgia Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm. Pimples Freckless, & Eruptions on the skin.

THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY FAIR,

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1880.

At the Villa "Seven Tanks" in aid of Calcutta Charities.

WANTED.

By an Executive Engineer of extensive experience, a situation under a Distt. or Munipl. Comee. or Native Prince.

Address Civil Engr.
Care of Post Master, Ghazeeabad.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of five lacs of cubic feet more or less of well-pugged and well-burnt Jhama Khoa for Road Repairs.

One-fifth of the quantity tendered for to be delivered at the Municipal Depots by the 1st of January 1880 ; one-fifth on or before each of the following dates :—

1st April 1880
1st July 1880
1st October 1880

and the balance by the 1st December 1880.

Copies of specifications and conditions of supply can be obtained on application from the Engineer's Office.

Tenders to be submitted not later than the 10th instant, and to be accompanied by an earnest deposit calculated at one per cent. on the total value of the quantity tendered for.

Tenders will be received for the whole or any quantity not less than 25,000 cubic feet.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

PATNA GYA STATE RAILWAY.

From 15th September.—There will be a double Train Service daily. Trains will leave Terminal Stations as under :

		A. M.	A. M.			A. M.	A. M.
UP.	Bani-pore Dep.	5 15	11 40	DOWN.	Gya Dep.	5 0	11 15
	Gya Arr.	9 35	P. M. 4 0		Bankipore Arr.....	9 20	P. M. 3 38

During the pilgrimage Season Trains will leave Bankipore at 5-15 A. M., 6-40 A. M., 11-40 A. M., and 1-0 P. M., for Gya ; and leave Gya at 5-0 A. M., 6-45 A. M., 11-15 A. M., and 1-10 P. M., for Bankipore Pilgrims booking through from Bankipore to Gya may break journey at Poonpoon for 24 hours to bathe.

Every comfort and convenience is guaranteed to Passengers, and Merchants are assured of prompt despatch of their Goods :

W. MOWBRAY JOHNSTON,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Bankipore, 8th September, 1879.

SPECTACLES FOR SALE.

Real best Brazilian Pebbles,
Gold plated best quality folders... Rs. 10
Fitted in Silver Frame..... „ 7
ditto in Steel ditto ..... „ 4
HURRY DASS SREEMANIE.
77, East Side of the Jorasaco Bazar.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,

Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors :

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S

SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

Sold at *No. 25, Prosono Coomar Tagore's St., Calcutta*

Price Rs. 5 per phial

Re. 1 in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4oz, Rs. 6 : 8oz, Rs. 11 : 16oz, Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that a plot of Government land lying on the east of the Barrackpore Trunk Road near the village Kamarhatee, Agorpara Thannah Baranagur, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs and measuring more or less 8 bigahs and 18 cottas of standard measurement formerly occupied by the Military Department for the purpose of encamping ground and commonly known as the site of Coxe's Bungalow, bounded on the North by the garden land and jheel of the late Sir Rajah Radha Kant Deb Bahadoor, on the south and east by the garden land of Baboo Punchanon Mookerjee, and on the west by the Barrakpore Trunk Road will be sold fee simple to the highest bidder at the office of the Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, at 2 P. M., Monday the 10th November 1879, subject to the practice and procedure for payment and recovery of purchase money under the provisions of Act XI of 1859 and Act VII (B. C.) 1868.

T. E. COXHEAD.
Offg. Collector.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF

HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-8,	32,	36 ea.
Price of Piping per foot	As.	12,	Re.	1,			1-4
Gallons Water, per minute ...	4,	6,	8,	10,	12,	13,	1-5

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 inch.
Rs.	40,	55,	65,	75 each.
Price of Piping for do... ..	Re.	1,	1-4,	1-12, 1-12 p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute..	12,	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 inch.
No. 107 ..... Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet, and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch Lift and Force Pump, with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose Rs. 950.

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand-power; t is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet Indian Rubber Suction Hose Rs. 130 each.

No. 219, Pump on arrow, fitted with 25' 2" Suction and 30' 1¼" delivery Hose B * 60

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch, 6 feet, 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each.

Watering Carts. Patent Watering Cart, mounted on Iron Wheels, to carry 95 gals. Rs. 275.

Patent Watering Cart, with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached Rs. 350.

Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose &c. Rs, 575.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

Drapers, Silk Mercers & Upholsterers.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

NORTHBROOK HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AT

Mussoorie, Allahabad & Darjeeling.

The largest showrooms, containing the most EXTENSIVE STOCK IN INDIA,

New goods of every description have JUST BEEN RECEIVED,

New Brocaded Silks and Satins
New Silk Velvets in all colors
New Silk Stockings in very choice
Patterns, Velvet Pile, Tapestry
And Brussels Carpets Repps
Damask cloths, Curtains Tapestry Repps
Cornice Fringes
Mirrors in chaste
Gilded Frames
etc. etc. etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Our Furnishing Department is replete with a very large and varied stock and we are prepared to undertake Furnishing of every description and to supply estimates for the same.

The Department is under the supervision of an experienced European and every care is taken to render satisfaction and meet the wishes of our constituents.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,
Northbrook House, Calcutta.

F. & C. OSLER.

12, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MANUFACTORY, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD MEDAL FOR GLASS,—PARIS EXHIBITION 1878.

Manufacturers of Crystal and colored Glass Chandeliers, Candelabra and Wall Lights, Crystal Fountains, Table Glass, &c.

Manufacturers and patentees of Kerosine and other Oil Lamps for use under the punkah in India.

Importers of Mirrors, Bronzes, Bohemian and other continental Glass-ware, porcelain services and porcelain ornaments.

CHANDELIERS.

F. and C. Osler beg to call attention to the superb stock of Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Wall Lights now arranged for sale in their show-rooms in Calcutta. They invite inspection. These goods are the Manufacture of their own Firm, and in point of elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of cutting, are of the very best description. F. and C. Osler's stock is very large and they are prepared to undertake the lighting of palaces of Indian noblemen with Chandeliers, burning candles, gas or kerosine, at short notice and on favourable terms.

Chandeliers in frosted and cutglass for candles, gas, or kerosine 3, 6, 8 and 12 lights.

Ditto in richly cut crystal Glass for Ditto from 3 to 60 lights.

Designs and prices given for Chandeliers of any size up to 500 lights.

Chandeliers burning kerosine, fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners, with illuminating power equal to 24 candles.

Colored Chandeliers in great variety 3,4,6,8,12,18, and 24, lights in ruby, amber, green or blue.

WALL LIGHTS.

Crystal or colored, for gas, candles, or kerosine, to Match Chandeliers

CANDELABRA.

In Crystal Glass 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, and 31 lights.
In ruby or green, 4 to 25 lights.

KEROSINE LAMPS.

Table Lamps in Crystal Glass fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners.

Hanging Lamps, handsome patterns, duplex burners Wall Lamps, new designs very elegant and attractive fitted with duplex burners.

MIRRORS.

Venetian and other Mirrors, selected from designs in the Paris Exhibition.

Drawing room decorative ornaments in great variety.

F. & C. OSLER.
Calcutta.

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COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
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